"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; partly cloudy, with probable showers Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,373. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON 6-MILE FRONT NORTH OF SOMME

British and French Attack at Same Time from Delville Wood to River.

FRENCH REACH MAUREPAS

Capture 200 Prisoners—British Push Their Line East and Take 250 Germans.

DAY OF GREAT BATTLES

Heavy Counterattacks Fail to Win Back Ground—German Losses Reported Very Heavy.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—Further advances by the British and French north of the Somme are reported in the latest dispatches from General Haig and Paris.

A heavy engagement was fought yesterday on the sector between Delville Wood and the Somme, a distance of about six miles, with the result that the British moved their line forward east of Waterlot farm and Trones wood, and took 250 prisoners.

At the same time the French echelon north of the Somme also resumed operations, giving further proof of the perfection of the new method by making a clean sweep of the German positions along a three-and-a-half-mile front from Hardecourt to the river. The French troops in Picardy had been waiting until the British carried out the operation assigned to them. These having been satisfactorily completed, the central echelon got word to move forward against the German trenches on the eastern slopes of the ravine, through which a light railroad runs from Combles to Clery and Peronne.

Every detail of the advance had been worked out with mathematical precision beforehand, and the operation was completed well within the time limit set. The attacking troops met with more than the usual amount of resistance from the Germans, who had foreseen the move and had made every preparation in their power to frustrate it. The positions had been strengthned as well as the incessant rain of projectiles from the French artillery permitted, and large forces of reserves were gathered in the rear.

The German reserves were hurled forward as soon as the French dash slackened, and the fighting was fast and furious, especially at the southern end of the line, where the nature of the ground permitted the counterattacking troops to advance with some prospect of getting through the French curtain of fire.

The French staff work, however, was too well done, and, although the Germans struggled bravely and stubbornly all afternoon and well into the night, they failed to regain an inch of ground. Wave after wave of German infantry was swept away by the well-directed French machine gun and light artillery fire.

The opening of the present week finds the prospects of the Allies perhaps brighter than in any previous period of the war, according to the views held here, and the position of the Central Powers more discouraging.

On the western front, says an official correspondent, "the ceaseless battle seems steadily to gain intensity. Doubtless the constant arrival of fresh German troops and guns," he adds, "has everything to do with this result. The enemy shows an increasing tendency to counterattack."

These counterattacks have failed to stem the steady Allied advance, and there is yet no sign of the Germans making any effective counteroffensive.

The British Gains.

The British official statement, issued early this morning, says:

Yesterday morning, (Sunday,) in cooperation with the French on our right flank, an advance was made on a front extending from east of Delville wood to the Somme. As a result of heavy fighting we made progress to the east of Waterlot farm, Trones wood and Malthorn farm. The enemy was encountered in considerable strength and must have suffered heavily. We captured 250 prisoners.

On our right flank the French also advanced their line.

In the neighborhood of Pozières the day was spent in strengthening the ground gained last week. There was no infantry fighting in this area today.

Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday; several others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Between the Ancre and the sea there was nothing important.

The French Operations.

The French official statement issued last night says:

North of the Somme the day was marked by a series of desperate actions. On the front between Hill 139, northeast of Hardecourt, and the river our troops, passing to the attack, captured this morning a whole system of enemy trenches on a depth varying from 300 to 800 meters. We reached the outskirts of the village of Maurepas.

We hold the wood north of Hem Station and the quarry north of this wood and Monacu farm.

In the afternoon the Germans delivered powerful counterattacks, particularly in the region of Monacu farm, where the fighting was particularly violent. Everywhere our fire shattered the enemy's efforts and inflicted heavy losses on him. We have re-

Continued on Page 7.

2,678,000 Prisoners Taken by Central Powers

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Government has issued officially the figures relating to the conquests at the end of the second year of the war in a statement which reads:

The Central Powers occupied 481,000 square kilometers, (161,625 square miles,) against 180,000 (67,625 square miles) a year ago. The enemy occupied in Europe 22,000 square kilometers, (8,250 square miles,) against 11,000 (4,125 square miles) a year ago.

The Central Powers, Bulgaria, and Turkey captured 2,678,000 enemy soldiers, against 1,695,000. Of those taken prisoner by the Germans 5,947 officers and 348,000 men were French, 9,109 officers and 1,202,000 men were Russian, and 947 officers and 30,000 men were British.

The war booty brought to Germany, in addition to that utilized immediately at the front, comprised 11,036 cannon, 4,700,000 shells, 3,450 machine guns, and 1,556,000 rifles.

According to the list of statistics of German wounded soldiers, 90.2 per cent. returned to the front, 1.4 per cent. died; the rest were unfit for service or were released. The military measures of the Central Powers, in consequence of vaccinations, were never disturbed by epidemics.

AMERICA DEMANDS RIGHTS IN TRADE

Protests "in the Most Decided Terms" in Note to Great Britain.

DENOUNCES THE BLACKLIST

Says It Brushes Aside Safeguards and Condemns Without Hearing and Without Notice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The note of protest sent by the United States Government to London on Wednesday with reference to the British trade blacklist of American firms fairly bristles with emphatic accusations against Great Britain, and suggests lack of good faith on the part of that Government. No specific course of action by Great Britain in the way of modifying the effect of the blacklist is suggested, but this Government "hopes and believes" that the British Government has acted "without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue."

It is evident, says the American note, that the blacklist measures "are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in the war." The protest is not based on legal grounds, but on principles of international morals, the American note making this position clear in the statement that the blacklist practice is "inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity, and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealing of friendly Governments with one another."

The American note, which is signed by Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, was made public in Washington and London under an arrangement for its simultaneous publication in the press of the United States and the United Kingdom tomorrow morning.

The note follows:

Text of the Note.

The Acting Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page.

(Telegram.)

Department of State,
Washington, July 26, 1916.

You are instructed to deliver to Sir Edward Grey a formal note on the subject of the Enemy Trading act, textually as follows:

"The announcement that his Britannic Majesty's Government has placed the names of certain persons, firms, and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and Government of the United States, and seems to the Government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms.

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British Government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

Effects of the Blacklist.

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the

Continued on Page 15.

STRIKE TIES UP 3D AV. SYSTEM AND MAY EXTEND

General Manager Hedley Gets Police Protection for N. Y. City Railways' Cars.

ORGANIZING SUBWAY MEN

From Battery to Westchester, Including Crosstown and Belt Lines, No Red Cars Move.

SERVICE IS PROMISED TODAY

System Carries 250,000 Passengers Daily—Union Officials Busy in All Five Boroughs.

The Third Avenue Railway Company was compelled to stop running cars on all of its surface lines in Manhattan late yesterday afternoon because of the strike of motormen and conductors. This resulted in a withdrawal from public use of a transportation service carrying more than 250,000 passengers daily. Fear of violence by strikers and insufficient crews forced the company to take this action. Edward A. Maher, Jr., assistant general manager of the company, announced, however, that service would be resumed this morning.

A sympathy strike by the unionized employes of the Brooklyn and North River Railroad Company was declared at 8 P. M. This company, which was formed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Company, the New York Railways Company, and the Third Avenue Railway Company, operates cars from Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, over Manhattan Bridge to the Desbrosses Street Ferry in Manhattan. It has thirty-eight cars, and employs about 100 motormen and conductors.

The storage battery belt lines of the Third Avenue Company temporarily quit running cars late yesterday afternoon with the rest. With the exception of such cars as were operated in the Bronx by strikebreaking crews, this temporarily tied up the entire Third Avenue system from the Battery to the rail limits in Westchester County.

Two of the subsidiary companies of the Third Avenue Company, the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, employing a total of about 600 motormen and conductors, have been at a standstill for more than a week, and great suburban areas served by them have been isolated.

The Union Railway Company, another subsidiary of the Third Avenue, was able to run some of its cars in the Bronx yesterday, but service was withdrawn last night.

The complete suspension of the Third Avenue system in Manhattan caused great inconvenience. Thousands of persons debarking at Fort Lee Ferry from Hudson River boats and boats from Coney Island and Atlantic Highlands are in the habit of taking 125th Street crosstown cars to stations of the elevated lines, and to north and south surface lines. Last night these excursionists either had to walk to other transit lines or engage taxicabs that charged 25 cents to take them to 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, where most of them boarded elevated cars.

Thousands of persons who have enjoyed riding on Broadway cars between Fort Lee Ferry and Forty-second Street as a Sunday recreation were forced to forego that pleasure yesterday.

Hedley Warns Employes.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, issued the following statement, with the approval of President E. P. Shonts, last night.

The management notifies its employes that labor agitators from various outside cities have announced in secret meetings that they have come to New York to tie up all street railway traffic, regardless of the hardships to the families of the men operating the cars and to the public in general.

Representatives of the company attended a secret meeting last Saturday night at which a Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes of America stated that with twenty-five members he could create enough disturbance to intimidate the rest of our employes. This is to notify all employes that the management has arranged for adequate personal protection.

There is no dispute between the management and its employes, all of whom we believe to be faithful and desirous of holding their jobs, and therefore we notify such employes to be on their guard against promises and threats of meddlers, and on its part the management will protect every man in the service to the utmost, and to that end has already arranged for proper police protection in view of recent threats and acts by these agitators.

This assurance of police protection is given to us by the proper police authorities.

FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager New York Railways Company.
Approved by T. P. Shonts, President.

Men Organize on All Lines.

Elated by its success in tying up the Third Avenue Railway Company and most of its subsidiaries, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America approached with new vigor its advertised task of organizing the uniformed employes of every surface, subway, and elevated line in New York City.

Notwithstanding statements by William D. Mahon, International President of the union, that no strikes on the lines of other companies were immediately contemplated, members of that organization said almost unanimously that the others were "expected to go out." Special stress was laid on the willingness of employes of the subways to go on strike.

Organizers of the carmen's union as-

Continued on Page 18.

RESUMPTION ALL MAIN LINE TRAFFIC via Southern Railway. Leave N. Y. daily 11:08 A. M., 4:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M., for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Birmingham and intermediate points via Charlotte, N. C. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

MUNITION EXPLOSIONS CAUSE LOSS OF $20,000,000; 2 KNOWN TO BE DEAD, MANY MISSING, 35 HURT; THE HARBOR RAKED BY SHRAPNEL FOR HOURS

View of the Wreck of the National Storage Company's Plant on Black Tom Island
In the right hand foreground, barges and canal boats are moored.

Detailed Estimates of the $20,000,000 Loss by the Fire and Explosion in Jersey City

National Storage Company, plant and contents (Includes 30,000 tons sugar, 24,000 bales tobacco, chemicals, salt, borax, etc.)	$12,000,000
Lehigh Valley Railroad, 85 cars, grain elevator, tugs, tracks	1,000,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 12 cars, damage to tracks	50,000
Ammunition in cars and barges	5,000,000
Moran Towing Company, three barges	60,000
Other barges sunk, with cargoes	200,000
Plate glass in Manhattan and Brooklyn	300,000
Plate glass in Hoboken	35,000
Plate glass in Jersey City	50,000
Ordinary window glass, and other damage, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City	800,000
Buildings on Bedloe's, Ellis, and Governors Islands	150,000
Total	$19,645,000

Glass Damage Exceeds a Million; Few Downtown Buildings Escape

Insurance Companies Prepare to Pay Heavy Losses, While Small Property Owners Who Are Unsecured Suffer Heavily —Strange Freaks of Blast Are Seen.

Damage from the New Jersey explosions yesterday morning to window glass and buildings in Manhattan will amount to many thousands of dollars. This was established last night when estimates had been computed after an all-day survey of the downtown and uptown sections.

Major A. White, President of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company at 63 Maiden Lane, who has been insuring plate glass for twenty-five years and who organized the company of which he is the head, came to the city early yesterday, as soon as he knew that the plate glass loss would be large. After traveling through nearly every street and avenue in Manhattan from Forty-fourth Street to the Battery, visiting Jersey City, and receiving reports from his surveyors in Brooklyn and Hoboken, Mr. White made this estimate of the plate glass loss for THE TIMES at 10 o'clock last night:

Manhattan and Brooklyn, $300,000; Jersey City, $50,000, and Hoboken, $35,000. Mr. White's estimate of $1,000,000 total damage in Manhattan included, he said, ordinary window glass and other damage.

The brunt of the loss will fall on Mr. White's company, as it receives $60,000 more in premiums every year than any other local company, taking in premiums of about $200,000 a year in New York and Brooklyn on several million dollars in insurance. The other large plate glass insurance companies are Lloyd's, the Metropolitan Casualty Company, formerly the Metropolitan Plate Glass Company; the Globe Indemnity Company, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Under all plate glass insurance policies the companies restore the glass and take what salvage they can get from the remnants. For this reason, as soon as Mr. White saw the extent of the damage when he arrived in the city from his home in Morristown, N. J., he began making heavy purchases of plate glass. He communicated with nearly all the plate glass concerns in New York and Brooklyn and by night had a large part of the available supply cornered.

Price Has Risen 80 Per Cent.

The loss to the plate glass insurance companies will be particularly heavy just now, Mr. White said, because the price of glass has risen 80 per cent. since last December. This is due chiefly to the fact that Canada, which previously bought from England, is unable to get a supply there now and is taking what she can get in this country.

It is estimated that all the broken windows will be restored within a few weeks. The loss on ordinary window glass is not covered by any insurance, unless specifically requested in the policy, because the value of the glass is generally too insignificant to make it worth while. Because ordinary window panes are uninsured the loss on the small property owners will fall harder than on those who are owners of plate-glazed buildings. The Equitable Building insures all its glass from roof to cellar.

Discussing the result of his inspection yesterday, Mr. White said that he had two surveyors measuring glass all day yesterday, and will have a full force on today. He found that Forty-fourth Street was the uptown limit for heavy damage to windows. At several points in West Forty-second Street the damage was heavy. The loss in Brooklyn was particularly heavy on Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, his Brooklyn manager reported.

Speaking of the unusual phases of this damage, Mr. White said:

"I found a peculiar streak in the business section of Jersey City. One large building in the centre of this section lost nearly every window, while an adjoining building was not damaged. In Maiden Lane a $700 window in one of the large silver company's stores was unharmed, while just beside it a $400 window was smashed to pieces. Inside the $700 window were a number of pillars covered with mirrors for window-dressing purposes. These mirrors were in ruins, but the big glass itself was unscathed. The only apparent explanation for the strange freak is that the air currents which do the damage took peculiar routes in their travels.

"In some cases old buildings stood the shock of the concussion better than newer ones, and their windows were undisturbed, while glass in new buildings was destroyed."

Mr. White said he observed in Manhattan, and it was reported to him from Brooklyn, that while in one place a whole store front would be destroyed, two or three adjoining buildings would escape.

In the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company's twelve-story building at 63 Maiden Lane every glass was intact except the wired glass in three doors. He noticed that the Whitehall Building, which is insured by his company, suffered about the same loss as in the Communipaw explosion, due entirely to dynamite, when 480 windows were smashed.

He was impressed by damage which seemed heavier on lower floors than to the higher windows in the buildings above the Battery.

Cornelius F. Fox, President of Fox & Pier, insurance brokers at 37 Liberty Street, who transact a large plate glass insurance business, said that from reports he had received he judged the damage downtown would be about $200,000. He pointed out that the amount of plate glass insurance held on lower Manhattan is much smaller than on the upper part of the island, the hazard against flying stones being far less in the downtown district.

Liability Depends on Consignee.

On the question of liability for freight and property destroyed on Black Tom Island, Mr. Fox said if the consignments of munitions and other supplies for the Allies were going to France the loss would fall on the insurance companies, and in the case of possible damage in shipment the goods are always insured. This is due to the fact that the policies issued for the French Government cover shipments from the start of their trip

Continued on Page 4.

Ellis Island Like War-Swept Town; Damage Estimated at $75,000

Only Six of 607 Persons at Bureau Receive Injuries—Immigrants Taken to Battery Till Danger Is Past— Hospital Roof Caves In.

Visitors landing at the Immigration Station on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon might easily have imagined they were on the track of the great war and entering a town that had been besieged for several days. The main building on the right and the general hospital on left of the ferry slip had every window shattered, and in many cases the frames also had disappeared. The terra cotta roof of the hospital had caved in with the violence of the concussion as if it had been done by a "Jack Johnson," and the lawn and graveled walks in all directions were covered with broken glass, charred wood, cinders, and all kinds of débris blown across from Black Tom Island, a little more than a mile away.

The big iron-bound door leading into the main building and the heavy stone portico had been blown in as if with a charge of dynamite. The casement of the two big hall windows over the entrance had been shattered, and the solid heavy castings, weighing fully 2,000 pounds each, were shored up with beams to prevent their collapse, while a notice below warned visitors to use other doors.

The dining room was wrecked, and the windows of the executive offices were all smashed, and in the board room, where hundreds of immigrants have been ordered deported, the heavy window frame fell with a quantity of masonry right across the table that is used by the officials when a special Board of Inquiry is in session.

Badly Damaged Five Years Ago.

Byron H. Uhl, the Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, after making a thorough inspection of the main building and the hospitals on Nos. 2 and 3 islands, said he believed that $75,000 would not be too high an estimate to place on the damage done by the explosion on Ellis Island. Five years ago, when the giant powder barge exploded at Communipaw, Mr. Uhl said, the damage amounted to $27,000, and that was trifling compared with the havoc created on this occasion in the various buildings.

The Deputy Commissioner went on to say there were 353 immigrants sleeping in the main building, 90 in the general hospital on No. 2 Island, and 39 in the contagious diseases hospital on No. 3 Island, which was nearest to the explosion, and bore the brunt of the concussion.

For more than three hours shrapnel fell on the buildings on the island interspersed with three-inch shells, which dropped from the skies with tedious frequency in unexpected places.

In addition to the total of 482 immigrants in the different buildings there were 125 employes on duty during the night. Two of the nurses and two of the men received slight cuts on the face by falling glass, and two of the patients were cut on the face and hands, but no one on Ellis Island was seriously injured, Mr. Uhl said.

The only living thing that was hit by the thousands of shrapnel bullets which struck the different buildings was Toto, a little black kitten, known all over the island as Chief Clerk Sherman's office pet. After the excitement was over Toto was found with a bullet wound in one of his hind legs, and a surgeon dressed the injured member, much to the relief of the animal.

Immigrants Taken to Battery.

When it looked as the buildings might catch fire the 353 immigrants in the main building were ordered to dress and go on board he ferryboat Ellis Island, which conveyed them to the Battery. The boat was made fast there for two hours, and then brought the people back to the Immigration Bureau. Four policemen were posted on the dock to see that none of the immigrants attempted to land.

The ninety patients in the general hospital, including the insane cases, were taken out of the building to the lawn at the end of the island facing the Battery and the thirty-nine women and children patients from the contagious diseases hospital were also brought out and placed on the other side of the pier

Night Superintendent Leonard, who was in the main building when the explosion was heard, saw the flame shoot up at Black Tom Island, and sounded the alarm to the hospitals on No. 2 and No. 3 islands. He also assisted the doctors in getting the immigrants onto the ferryboat Ellis Island. As they marched around to board the boat the shrapnel was falling on the roofs of the buildings like hail, and shells were bursting in all directions, Mr. Leonard said.

Aliens Show Little Excitement.

After the first few moments of excitement had passed, the 353 aliens, which included Austrians, Germans, Hungarians, Hebrews, Greeks, Italians, Syrians, and other nationalities, behaved in an orderly manner. The only living thing on the wreck-strewn shore of No. 3 island yesterday afternoon was a rabbit owned by one of the nurses in the hospital, which had dashed out of the building after being smothered with molasses from a can upset by the effect of the explosion, and refused to be comforted.

The rabbit was sitting on a case full of powder that had drifted ashore, trying to wash the molasses off when THE TIMES reporter saw it.

Those who were capable of doing so walked, and the others were carried out on stretchers by the nurses, while the doctors were playing hoses on the burning lighters drifting against the side of the hospital facing Black Tom pier.

Mr. Uhl said there was no truth in the report that an insane patient had got away in the dark from Hospital No. 2 and hidden himself in an empty trunk. As a matter of fact, he said, the insane patients gave less trouble than the others, because they did not know what had happened and thought they were being conducted to see a display of fireworks. One Italian, whose chief mania is talking in loud tones to himself for hours at a time, became absolutely quiet when he saw the flames all around on the water and did not speak a word until he returned to his ward, when he

Continued on Page 3.

FIRST EXPLOSION TERRIFIC

Earth Torn Away and Great Hole Filled with Blazing Debris.

TWO MEN UNDER ARREST

Barge of High Explosive Alleged to Have Been Moored Against Orders.

87 CARS OF SHELLS FIRED

Heavy Damage in Manhattan and Brooklyn—Statue of Liberty Hit.

The terrifying explosions in and near the National Storage Company's plant on Black Tom Island, Jersey City, yesterday morning, that roused millions of persons and were felt nearly 100 miles away, resulted in property loss estimated at $20,000,000 and in the known death of two persons. The property loss includes more than $1,000,000 worth of plate glass and ordinary glass windows, and other damage, in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The heaviest of the explosions was felt in five States—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Maryland.

The primary cause of the disaster was a small blaze discovered on the deck of a barge loaded with high explosives, and, according to officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and of the National Storage Company, moored at a pier of the storage company contrary to law and direct orders. The blaze had been going twenty minutes before the firemen were called, and when they arrived the fire was beyond their control. When the fire ate through the deck the first and biggest explosion occurred at 2:08 A. M.

The number of dead is still a matter of conjecture, and there is reason to believe that the list will reach ten or twelve and maybe more.

The list of missing, the Jersey City police believe, is far from complete, as is also the list of injured, of whom the police records show thirty-five. Hundreds of other persons, it is thought, were injured in their homes, but failed to report to the authorities.

The dead and missing as announced by the Jersey City police last night follow:

THE KNOWN DEAD.

TOSSON, ARTHUR, 2½-month-old child of Mrs. Margaret Tosson, 87 Central Avenue, Jersey City; thrown from his bed by the explosion and died from shock.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN about 35 years old, five feet ten inches tall, light brown hair, wearing black trousers and a white and purple shirt with the laundry mark 7685; picked up by the New York police off the Lehigh Valley pier near Communipaw.

THE MISSING.

LEYDEN, CORNELIUS, Chief of the Lehigh Valley Police Department.

THE CREWS of barges that were destroyed and guards in the employ of the Dougherty Detective Agency.

In apportioning the damage, Jersey City is credited with more than $15,000,000. In New York City the plate glass wreckage alone is expected to reach $300,000. In addition to all this must be added the loss of munitions and other materials on railway cars and harbor craft, as well as the value of those cars and craft themselves, the total of which was still a matter of guesswork this morning. According to a statement issued last night the damage sustained by the National Storage Company forms a single item of at least $12,000,000.

New York and New Jersey awoke yesterday morning to the realization that, terrifying as were the explosions which shook this part of the country in the early hours of yesterday, the disaster, so far as life and limb are concerned, would have reached staggering proportions had the explosions occurred in the daylight hours of a business day. As it was, the streets of the two cities that suffered the most were deserted, and the reports show that so far as is known not a single person was injured as a result of the thousands of tons of glass and other wreckage that rained from skyscrapers, churches, and other buildings upon the streets.

Two Arrests Made.

Acting on orders of Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City, Detective Peter Greene just before midnight arrested Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company, and A. M. Dikeman, agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Black Tom Island, on a charge of manslaughter. They were taken to the Ocean Avenue Police Station, and locked up. Later, George I. Dupont of Jersey City furnished bail for Dickman, but Davidson had not obtained bail at 1 o'clock this morning. Davidson telephoned to Mr. McKenzie, President of the National Storage Company, and asked him to bail him out, but Mr. McKenzie replied that he could not arrange bail last night, but that he might be able to do so today.

At midnight detectives were scouring Brooklyn in a search for T. B. Johnson, head of the Johnson Lighterage and

Scenes During the Fire and Explosion on Black Tom Island

FIGHTING FIRE IN THE RUINS ON BLACK TOM ISLAND

PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ONE OF THE WRECKED BUILDINGS OF THE NATIONAL STORAGE CO.

SOME OF THE WRECKED MUNITION CARS

BURNING SCOW SHOWING BURSTING SHRAPNEL © AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N.

Towing Company. It was alleged that it was on a barge of this company that the fire which caused yesterday morning's explosions started. It was also alleged that the barge had no business near the dock.

The charge of manslaughter on which Dikeman and Davidson are held and on which Johnson is sought is predicated, say the Jersey City authorities, upon the allegation that it was against the law for high explosives to be left at the pier over night.

These facts are the outstanding and most important of the developments of the investigation that began while the shrapnel was still popping in the early hours of yesterday and which is still going on this morning. Several separate and distinct investigations are under way. One is being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, another by the Department of Public Safety of Jersey City, and still others by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Central of New Jersey Railroad, the National Storage Company, and various agencies of the Federal Government, among the latter being, it is understood, the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

No Hint of Plotters.

On one point the various investigating bodies agree, and that is that the fire and subsequent explosions cannot be charged to the account of alien plotters against the neutrality of the United States, although it is admitted that the destruction of so large a quantity of allied war material must prove cheering news to Berlin and Vienna.

Despite the inflammable nature of the destroyed material, it is stated that the loss is largely covered by insurance. This insurance covers, it is understood, the thirteen brick storage warehouses of the National Storage Company, none of which, officials of that company say, contained explosive materials. Sugar, tobacco, hemp, and other standard commodities formed the bulk of the material that was destroyed when these big structures were blown up and the wreckage subsequently destroyed by fire.

A survey of the zone in which the wreckage was greatest proved interesting yesterday. It was a journey that started on what is left of the Black Tom pier and led for miles in all directions. The big pier is a mass of smoking ruins, the débris in places piled hundreds of feet high, the fires that are everywhere eating their way through the wreckage slowly reducing the wreckage to ashes and twisted metal work.

Destruction Complete.

Destruction more complete than was created on Black Tom would be hard to imagine. Where on Saturday stood huge brick warehouses there remain only giant mounds of blazing and smoking ruin, while all about them are the wreckage of barges and railway rolling stock and other débris. Near the end of the great pier lies the wreckage of what was once a fine four-masted schooner, one of the scores of craft wholly or partially destroyed.

It was still impossible last night to explore the ruins on Black Tom. Nor is it possible as yet to make a correct census of the scores of barges destroyed. In one little patch of water just to the northwest of Black Tom more than 200 of these helpless barges, river and canal craft were moored at the time of the explosion, and it was said yesterday that not more than a score of them were saved.

On these barges more than 500 persons lived, and most of them were at home at the time of the first explosion. Not all of them are yet accounted for, but there is reason to believe that the entire population of the floating village managed to get to safety before the second explosion and before the flames reached them.

Blown from Bunk Twenty Feet in Air.

Some of these escapes bordered on the miraculous. For instance, there was Captain John Deuss, the red-haired bachelor skipper of the Lehigh Valley grain barge No. 212. He was blown up out of his bunk twenty feet into the air by the first explosion, but managed to crawl from under the wreckage of what was once his little home, and make his way through a hail of bursting shrapnel to safety. He was injured twice in his flight, once when struck by a missile, probably a fragment of shell, on the head, and the second time when a piece of flying steel struck him in the neck.

"I lost everything in the world I had but my life, and now I saved that I will never know," said Captain Deuss as he surveyed the ruins yesterday afternoon.

Other barge Captains, policemen, and firemen who were in the yards when the explosions occurred told stories of escape as thrilling and as marvelous as that of Deuss. A policeman told of being carried in air for many yards to return to consciousness with both shoes blown off, his cap in ribbons, and yet suffering only a few minor hurts.

But all the policemen were not so lucky, and among the more seriously injured are two of Jersey City's bluecoats, who, regardless of danger, were working with might and main to save women and children from the barge village when the first big explosion occurred.

As for the firemen the bravery they displayed and their disregard of personal safety was a story that was on everybody's lips yesterday.

Damage on the Island.

The total damage done on Black Tom was summarized last night as including thirteen of the twenty-four warehouses, owned by the National Storage Company, six piers, owned by the same concern, eighty-five loaded railroad cars, more than 100 barges, all of which were destroyed, and the partial destruction of a big grain elevator belonging to the Lehigh Valley and three of the National Storage Company's warehouses.

E. T. Henley, night general yardmaster of the Lehigh Valley, was at his post in the yard when the fire started and remained on duty to the end. It was Mr. Henley who made the statement that the fire originated on the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company's barge, a barge which the Lehigh, in its statement, charges was there without authority and against the expressed orders of the company. This barge, which the company says was a trespasser, was laden with high explosives, according to the Lehigh Valley's official statement, and it was on this same barge that the first of the great explosions occurred, according to the Lehigh Valley officials.

With the coming of daylight the crowds began to gather on the outskirts of the Lehigh Valley yards, and the first thing the railroad management did was to establish a dead line, where the network of the railroad tracks upon which munition-laden cars were stored began. This line was at the western end of the main group of buildings of the National Storage Company, which were destroyed. To the east of the dead line to a point on a line with the Statue of Liberty was the wreckage of the shell and explosive laden cars. At the extreme end of the territory to the eastward were three float docks, from which the cars were transferred to floats for transportation about the harbor.

Finds Giant Shell Crater.

A reporter who managed to evade the vigilance of Dougherty's military policemen who were on guard traversed this territory to the end of the float dock. His investigation disclosed that at a point a short distance westward from the float dock, on solid land, one of the explosions had torn a crater into the earth and ripped out all the land, which was made years ago, leaving a hole clean to the rock under that part of the bay.

Into this hole had been carried parts of many freight cars, other parts being scattered widely in the bay and over the float bridges and upon adjacent territory. From appearances it was plain that the explosion which did the greatest damage occurred in the dynamite-laden cars, and it is said that eighty-seven of them standing on the tracks upon this stretch, which was once solid land but is now a vast pond, were destroyed. It was among these freight cars at this point that Cornelius Leyden, Chief of the Lehigh Valley Police, was standing when last seen alive. With him were several other men. The float bridges and the territory surrounding the crater were strewn with shells which had exploded. They were in all sizes; some of them were thrown half a mile to the north upon made land of the Central Railroad of New Jersey opposite the Statue of Liberty. Many of the smaller shells were picked up by boys, who sold them at 5 cents apiece. The value of some of these shells is said to be $27.50 unloaded and $75 loaded.

New Jersey Officials Excluded.

In the bay in the vicinity of the float bridges and to the north of the territory which was torn up by the explosion, were the wrecks of many lighters, and near the float bridges two bodies were found in the water yesterday afternoon. James Mayberry, inspector of the railroad division of the Public Utilities Commission, and his assistant, Peter Kirwin, managed to pass the dead line, and got part way to the territory where the explosive cars were destroyed, but they were stopped and turned back. He was told that the President of the United States could not pass. He wanted to take one of the discharged shells which he picked from the ground to place before his commission as evidence, and it was taken from his hand.

In Jersey City proper the damage was everywhere evident. In the churches splendid memorial windows were shattered, and there was not a window left in some of the finest of the city's stores, while the small business places and the homes that suffered the loss of a few or all of their windows, in addition to other damage, will total many thousands before figures are complete.

In the little village of Greenville there is not a business place or a home or a church that did not suffer and the same, in a somewhat lesser degree, is the story that comes from Bayonne. Newark suffered too, but not to the extent of its more northern neighbors.

Thousands of windows were shattered in downtown New York and along the Brooklyn waterfront. Governors Island reported that the headquarters building of the Department of the East as well as every other building on the post sustained more or less damage and it was the same story from Ellis and from Bedlow's Islands. Staten Island also told a tale of woe of the same sort.

In the harbor practically no damage was done to shipping which was anchored or under way and distant a mile or more from the explosion zone. But the ships had a severe shaking and on many of them the officers and crews hurried ashore, not knowing what was the cause of the heaving and listing which followed the detonations in New Jersey. One sailor described the sensation as that which follows when a giant sea sweeps across a vessel in midocean.

The various public service corporations in New York reported that their plants and equipment had not been affected by the explosions.

The Statue of Liberty seems to have been in the direct line of the shrapnell fire, and many missiles struck the statue and its base. The explosions of shells and the artillery raking of the harbor kept up till long after daylight.

MILLIONS OF PERSONS HEARD AND FELT SHOCK

Land and Sea Battles Merged Into One, Portrayed in Glare and Boom of Big Shells.

Jersey City firemen were fighting a small but stubborn blaze on the outer end of Black Tom Island, which is really a peninsula jutting out from the Jersey shore opposite Bedlow's Island and since the inlet between it and Communipaw has been filled in, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Witnesses said the blaze was on a barge tied to the end of Pier 7 of the National Storage Company, a subsidiary of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Streams of water shot from hose licked the edge of the persistent blaze. The firemen worked among two hundred cars loaded with merchandise for the Allies and tons of canned death intended by the Allies for their enemies.

At 2:07 o'clock only a handful of men down there on the low lying needle of Jersey shore knew anything about the troubles on Black Tom. At 2:08 a million people, maybe five millions, were awakened by an explosion that shook the houses along the marshy Jersey shores, rattled the skyscrapers on the rock foundations of Manhattan, threw people from their beds miles away and sent terror broadcast, swept into nothingness $5,000,000 worth of ammunition, and started fire and bred another explosion that did damage estimated at $20,000,0000 or more.

The death roll is not known; it may never be known. Perhaps ten, maybe twenty, some said fifty, lost their lives But last night the police and railroad authorities had no lists to offer that looked conclusive.

But All Burned Furiously.

A half hour after the first explosion there was another which added destruction to destruction. Car after car and barge after barge of high explosives ignited. Some burned rapidly and some burned slowly, but all burned furiously. Tugs bumped tugs in brave efforts to tow the trouble makers away and save what was left.

The first mite of a blaze that started the disaster is said to have licked its way along the deck of a barge at about 12:30 o'clock. One of the things to be explained is why it was twenty minutes before a fire alarm was sent in. When the firemen arrived the deck of the barge was a furnace so hot that the men didn't get near to the potential inferno. Never was a small fire seen to burn so persistently. The water seemed to serve as fuel. The firemen fought hard, for there were cars of explosives and ammunition on the tracks and barges loaded, it was said, at the docks.

A king's ransom in food and other supplies was on the dock.

It was just after 2 o'clock when the explosion came that spread havoc on Black Tom and sent its message of terror to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Manhattan, and even to Philadelphia. Men were blown into the water, some from their boats and from the piers. Those who could fought to save the property there. But in the midst of their efforts the blaze spread to cars said to contain dunnite, and the second explosion followed. A 42-centimeter missile could not have torn a more wicked crater than was dug at the end of the peninsula. No one saw just what happened, but hours after it was still smoking at the bottom of the twenty-foot hole, in which lay parts of cars, trucks, containers of explosives, and other débris. The hole was fifty feet across at the top.

Not a Brick to Mark the Site.

Thirteen warehouses of the National Storage Company were destroyed. There remained no vestige of those nearest the base of the explosion. Not a brick to mark where they had stood—only black holes in the ground and blackened ends of broken piers pointing like death fingers through the débris-littered surface of the harbor. Others crumpled up and slid into the water; others burned until the walls crashed in. Eleven or the twenty-four stood fast. In the warehouses destroyed were 40,000 tons of sugar, valued at $3,400,000. It was still burning last night and will probably burn for a week.

To those on Black Tom and near by the picture was only of a smoke-filled cauldron. Those afar off could get a view. Thousands gathered on the tip end of Manhattan and from the Battery saw a weird and wonderful scene. Black clouds of smoke rolled out over the water like a pall, pierced here and there by jets of flame, as some big shell that fate had decreed should never scream over a trench in Europe met the fire and burst, screeching a warning of danger; cartridge shells thrown back from three and four-inch missiles, went hurtling over the water. They fell in some cases a mile from where they exploded.

A great naval battle it might have been, and looked the same.

A tug towed two blazing barges into the stream, and there the frightened skipper turned them loose. Spouting geyserlike pyrotechnics, they drifted across the bay and down upon Ellis Island, sending terror to the hearts of the immigrants there.

Another tug, braver than the first, held to its tow and carried its pair of barges far out, where they burned harmlessly. A big four-masted schooner, loaded with sugar, took fire and grounded near Black Tom, and stayed there until the fire on her was extinguished yesterday afternoon.

Nurses to the Rescue.

Meanwhile the rescue work was going on on Black Tom. The doors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were thrown open, and Miss Henning, the directress, with two dozen of the pupils from the Training School for Nurses, went to the peninsula and rounded up the people who had lived on the grain barges and had lost their homes. The City Hospital, the German Hospital, and Christ Hospital sent all their doctors and nurses to the scene. Scores of residents of Jersey City drove automobiles to hospitals and offered them as ambulances. But the hospitals, although busy, had a far smaller task than they had expected.

When the nurses and doctors got to the scene the second explosion had occurred, and it was impossible to get near where the dead and injured were supposed to be. Fire Chief Boyle and Police Chief Monohan ordered every one back 300 feet from the base of the fire because of the flying shells. The firemen abandoned the fight at close quarters and dropped back to where they could draw water from the harbor. Every one within half a mile was in danger from missiles.

It had not been supposed that there were large loaded shells in the carloads of ammunition, but the cases flew in every direction, many of them falling to the ground red hot, kicked back from their heavy missiles, which did not move far when the shells exploded.

The First Injured Found.

It was in the midst of the excitement that several policemen missed Patrolman James Daugherty. Finally he was located, and Dr. Botti ran through the flying débris and dragged him out with a severed artery in his head, from which he had lost much blood. Dr. Botti hurried his patient to the City Hospital. It was said that Daugherty, who had been struck by a flying shell, has little chance of recovery. Several women were found staggering about, almost all with wounds. They had escaped from the burning barges.

Most of the heavy explosives were detonated in the two big explosions. The ammunition rattled away, and for twelve hours after the first explosion shrapnel bullets were flying about. From car to car and warehouse to warehouse the blaze spread with the firemen powerless to check it. There were dozens of cars of salt, a dozen loaded with borax, more loaded with sugar, others carrying chemicals. Several started them were pulled to safety, but the fire caught almost a hundred, besides the four cars said to have carried ammunition.

Thinks Life Loss Not Large.

"As far as I have been able to ascertain after a personal investigation," President MacKenzie of the National Dock and Storage Company said last night, "there has apparently not been a great loss of life. This, undoubtedly, was due to the fact that few persons live in the immediate vicinity of our plant. There were, of course, a number of private watchmen and firemen on the grounds at the time, but all of these except two have been accounted for."

Mr. MacKenzie said it would be impossible at this time to tell what loss of life there had been on barges and small craft moored near the scene of the disaster.

The ammunition and explosives were said to have been sent from the Bethlehem Steel Works, the du Pont Powder Works, and the Atlas Powder Company, consigned to the Allies. It was to have been towed on barges to Gravesend Bay and loaded on ships. The storage company men said they could give out no definite list of consignees. William Lynch, Manager of the du Pont Powder plant at Haskell, N. J., said last night that the explosives from his factory were consigned to consignees at Haskell and that therefore he had not kept track of the shipments and could not tell if any went from the Haskell plant was on Black Tom. Superintendent Reiderver of the Atlas Powder Company said no explosives from the Atlas plant at Lake Hopatcong were on the piers.

City Ordinance Violated.

The Jersey City authorities are planning an investigation of the presence of the dynamite at the pier. At the beginning of the war in Europe two years ago Director of Public Safety Frank Hague ordered that no high explosives should be loaded on vessels or left standing within the limits of Jersey City. Mr. Hague understood that it was the custom of the railroad and storage company to load the explosives on barges as soon as they were received and to take them away from Black Tom. Why such quantities of explosives were at the pier has yet to be explained, according to the Jersey City authorities.

Black Tom "Island" is a peninsula which projects about a mile from Jersey City into New York Bay. It was formed by a bulkhead to the mainland several years ago. Back of the 800-foot piers at its outer end stands the grain elevator of the Lehigh Valley. The warehouses stood out from the grain elevator, with the offices of the National Storage Company between them. Railroad tracks run the length of the peninsula.

Late yesterday afternoon the outer end of the island was enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke. The heat was terrific from the burning piles of sugar. More than 10,000 persons went to the island, but were turned back. They lined a high railroad embankment, and all afternoon the crowd did not dwindle.

Yesterday a detail of soldiers and officers sent from Governors Island by General Wood to offer their services returned after Mayor Fagan had thanked them for the offer to bring over tents and supplies for the homeless. In the party were Colonel M. E. Horton, Colonel T. Q. Donaldson, and Major E. F. Hartman.

Severe Damage in Jersey City.

The damage in Jersey City ran into thousands of dollars. The City Hall loss was placed at $25,000. The ceiling of the courtroom and of the Assembly Chamber were wrecked, and nearly every window and glass door in the big building was broken. Great stained glass windows in St. Patrick's Church, the finest religious edifice in Jersey City, were broken. Most of the windows in All Saints' Church are in total loss. In Ocean Avenue for five blocks nearly every window on the north side of the street was broken. Greene's Department Store, the Elks' Home, and Furst's Department Store were heavy sufferers.

In thousands of homes windows were broken and sleepers thrown from their beds. At the City Hospital all the windows on the side nearest Black Tom were smashed, and patients had to be moved to the centres of the rooms. Few windows are left in the Public Library at Montgomery Street and Jersey Avenue.

It was reported that a large water main supplying Bedlow's Island had been broken and that the island was without water.

For hours after the explosion excited persons rushed about trying to find out just how badly off they were. In the downtown "Little Italy," the police had hard work to prevent a panic.

At Jersey City Police Headquarters Lieutenant Lyons worked at his switchboard transmitting orders and didn't stop when part of the ceiling fell down about his head.

In the Bay View and New York Bay Cemeteries many monuments were broken and vaults blown out of plumb.

Hundreds of saloons and drug stores lost their windows. The police sent out notices that the owners of the premises must watch their own open windows until they repair them.

Unknown Victim in the Bay.

Just before noon yesterday the body of a man about 25 years old was taken from the bay near Black Tom and sent to MacGuire's morgue in Jersey City. He was thought to have been a victim of the explosion. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height, rather slender, had a light complexion, and wore black trousers, a blue shirt, no coat, and had two gold teeth in the upper jaw. His laundry was marked "2 665."

Late last night Captain Cornelius Leyden of the Lehigh Valley Railroad police force, who was seen near the end of the pier just before the first explosion, had not been found, and it was feared his body was buried beneath the débris. His wife spent the day searching for him. She said she had not seen him since he left his home, 242 Arlington Avenue, on Saturday afternoon.

Physicians said the death of Arthur Torson, 2½ years old, at 87 Central Avenue, three miles from Black Tom, was due to shock from the explosion.

It was estimated that seventy-five persons were injured on Black Tom. Yesterday afternoon there remained twelve injured at the City Hospital, two at the German Hospital, and one in St. Francis Hospital. Scores had been treated for minor cuts and shocks and sent home.

Joseph Moran of the Moran Towing and Transportation Company, at 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that three of the company's barges, 8, 20, and 64, which were loading shrapnel at Black Tom, had been destroyed, with a loss of $60,000.

One by one during the afternoon Coast Guard cutters and tugs that had laid near Black Tom during the morning returned to New York with stories of narrow escapes.

Pentucket Under Fire.

The Pentucket, with Captain John J. Phillipa in command, turned heavy streams of water upon a burning ammunition lighter it met in the harbor. The frequent explosions tossed shrapnel shells into the air like balls from the hands of a juggler. A shell struck the pilot house, going through the woodwork. Another crashed through a stateroom, striking Stanley Wandel, a deckhand, in the abdomen. Wandel was taken to the Marine Hospital at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where it was said his condition was serious. The Pentucket then went back to fight the fire.

Captain David Roche of the tug Mutual of the Timmins Towing Company came in leading the company's tugs John T. Timmins, Hercules, and Kennedy, all of which had been helping fight the fire.

Captain Roche said it was reported that Captain Elzv and his mate were missing from the four-masted schooner G. W. Elzy, Jr., anchored in the lower bay. Captain Roche said he had found the Brazilian steamer Tijuca, Captain Reis in command, afire off the Statue of Liberty and near the Jersey shore. He said he had helped extinguish the blaze on board the steamer and had towed her to South Brooklyn. The steamer was badly damaged by fire and her sugar cargo was a complete loss.

While the Mutual was fighting the fire on the Tijuca the Hercules, Timmins, and Kennedy were busy putting out the fire on an ammunition barge.

Captain Axel Foss, in command of the Coast Guard cutter Hudson, was aboard when the first explosion occurred and raced to Black Tom. He went alongside a lighter filled with ammunition and turned streams of water into her. Shells tossed by the constantly recurring explosions dropped upon the decks of the Hudson. Several struck the galley. One shell went through the starboard side of the boat and knocked a coffee pot out of the hand of Peter Anderson, a deckhand.

THE LIST OF THE INJURED.

Physicians and Residents Made Sacrifices to Aid Victims.

Surgeons and internes from four hospitals hurried to the scene of the disaster to care for the injured yesterday morning immediately after the first explosion, in spite of the risk of further blasts. One physician, Dr. Samuel Newman of the Jersey City Hospital, was on his way down to the railroad yards when the second explosion occurred and was thrown violently on his face on the pathway.

Jitney buses were pressed into service as emergency ambulances, and more than twelve private automobiles were driven by their owners to the doors of the City Hospital and offered for similar use. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children opened its building to care for the people made homeless by the burning of the barges. Every effort was made by both hospital attendants and townspeople to give prompt relief.

Many windows in the City Hospital were blown out by the first explosion, but there was surprisingly little excitement among the patients. The Superintendent, Miss E. M. Heming, ordered the beds moved away from the windows, and the work of emergency relief went on unhindered.

The injured treated in the Jersey City hospitals were:

Probably Fatally Injured.

DOUGHERTY, JAMES, patrolman in the Jersey City Police Department; at the Jersey City Hospital suffering from lacerations of the face and neck and internal injuries.

Injured.

ALLEN, JAMES, 21 River Street, Boston; in Jersey City Hospital; severe lacerations and contusions of entire body.

BARTON, JOSEPH, 310 Summit Avenue, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

BRENNER, JOHN, fireman on Engine 8; treated for bruises and went home.

CALDILL, JOSEPH, 20 Central Avenue, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

CALLAHAN, JAMES, 129 Bright Street, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

CLANCEY, ——, 173 Grand Street, Jersey City; treated for slight lacerations in Jersey City Hospital and went home.

CONNIFF, FRANK, fireman on Engine 15; in German Hospital; shock.

CONNOLLY, FRANCES, 16 years, of boat "Guest & Co."; in Jersey City Hospital; shock.

CROCKETT, WILLIAM, 54, 530 York Street, Jersey City; in St. Francis Hospital; right arm injured.

DAWSON, JOHN, 460 John Street, Jersey City; slight.

DUTWALL, PAUL, 298 Johnson Avenue, Jersey City; in Jersey City Hospital; lacerations of the face and hands.

GRACE, Mrs. EDITH, 242 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City; treated at Jersey City Hospital for shock and slight lacerations and went home.

GRACE,—The five young children of Mrs. Edith Grace; treated at Jersey City Hospital for shock and slight lacerations; one remained in the hospital for further observation.

HAULITT, FRED, 54 Mercer Street, Jersey City; treated at Jersey City Hospital for slight lacerations and went home.

HENDERSON, LOUIS, 222 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City; slight.

HEINTZ, John, fireman of Engine 10; in German Hospital; shock.

LARSEN, THEODORE, 441 Linden Avenue, Jersey City; shock and slight lacerations; left Jersey City Hospital after treatment.

MARCHITILLE, MARY, 7 years old; left arm injured.

MATZDORFF, CHARLES, 51 years old, Secaucus; in Jersey City Hospital; contusions of the face and eyes.

NELSON, PETER, 182 Grand Street, Jersey City; treated and left for home.

NELSON, PETER, 748 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn; slight.

NOLAN, Captain GEORGE, 53 years old, 529 Jersey Avenue; contusions of the head and face; in Jersey City Hospital.

PHOKIE, JOSEPH, 290 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City; slight.

PIERCE, DANIEL, Seamen's Institute, New York; treated in Jersey City Hospital for shock and slight lacerations and left for home.

RACEPA, PETER, 31 years old, 18 West Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan; in Jersey City Hospital; burns on head.

SCHAM, GEORGE, fireman of Truck 5; serious.

SKULSAR, MATTHEW, 199 Warren Street, Jersey City; slight.

STYFFE, HARRY, Barge 65; in Jersey City Hospital; abrasions on face and neck.

TESCHNER, JOHN C., 170 Fourth Street, Jersey City; went home after treatment in Jersey City Hospital for shock and lacerations.

WALSH, JOHN, 103 Mercer Street, Jersey City; in Jersey City Hospital; injuries to head and possible fracture of nose; freight conductor.

WALSH, THOMAS, 103 Mercer Street, Jersey City; in Jersey City Hospital; slight lacerations.

Injured in Manhattan.

Twelve persons were reported as injured in Manhattan yesterday, most of them by falling glass. Their names follow:

ABRAMS, HARRY, 50, 54 Eldridge Street; scalp wound from falling glass in front of home; Gouverneur Hospital.

BIRNIE, JESSE, 32, 601 West 134th Street; lacerations of knee from a fall on broken glass in front of 142 Bowery; St. Vincent's Hospital.

DANIELS, THOMAS, 30, First Street, Bayonne, N. J.; struck by glass from skylight of steamer near the Battery of which he was steward; attended and went home.

DEAZ, FRANK, 49, 25 South Street, steward in Richmond Lunch Room, South Ferry; cut by glass from broken mirrors; Volunteer Hospital.

FEIFFERT, WILLIAM, 22, 440 West Thirty-first Street, waiter in Richmond Lunch Room, South Ferry; cut by broken glass; Volunteer Hospital.

GLADE, HERMAN, 35, 541 East Eighty-eighth Street; hands cut by falling glass at Third Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street; attended and went home.

HENNESSY, HERBERT, 224 East 134th Street, porter in Hudson Terminal Building; legs cut by falling glass; Hudson Street Hospital.

LANNIE, DOMINICK, 22, 68 West Third Street; lacerated scalp from falling glass in front of 166 Bleecker Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SARKISIN, JOHN, 26, 324 East Ninetieth Street; laceration of the scalp from falling glass at Broadway and Bleecker Street; attended and went home.

SEQUINN, GEORGE B., 35, 1,078 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; shoulder cut by falling glass at Cedar and Nassau Streets; attended and went home.

SWANN, WALTER, 17, 2,023 Madison Avenue; dishwasher in Richmond Lunch Room, South Ferry; cut by broken glass; Volunteer Hospital.

VOLONINT, ROCCO, 38, 862 East 124th Street; cut on head by falling glass at Nassau and Fine Streets; attended and went home.

In Brooklyn, although many persons were doubtless cut by falling glass, only one case was reported officially as having been treated by an ambulance surgeon. Thomas Conroy, 28 years old, a clerk, living at 354 Baltic Street, was struck by a heavy pane of glass on Broadway, near Myrtle Avenue. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a possible fracture of the skull, and lacerations all over his body.

NATIONAL STORAGE LOSS.

$12,000,000 to $15,000,000 President MacKenzie's Estimate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 30.—Edmund L. MacKenzie of this city, President of the National Storage Company, whose large plant at Jersey City was wrecked by an explosion this morning, when questioned today as to the probable cause of the disaster, said he had no explanation to offer. He said all he knew was what he had been told, that the fire started at the east end of Pier 7, and then spread rapidly to adjoining property.

"The National Storage Company has lived up to all Federal restrictions, and I am sure that the trouble was not due to any laxity," said Mr. MacKenzie.

"We only recently installed a sprinkler system in our warehouses at an expense of $125,000, but under such conditions it proved worthless."

Mr. MacKenzie said he estimated the loss at between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, and added that the company carried ample insurance. The goods stored in the warehouses were covered by insurance in the name of the owners.

"Thirteen of the eighteen warehouses are in ruins," said Mr. MacKenzie. "They were all stored full of goods of every description, and included 30,000 tons of raw sugar, this year's crop, and 24,000 bales of tobacco. The sugar was valued at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 alone.

"The Brazilian steamer Tijuca, 2,500 tons, which recently arrived with a cargo of goods from Lisbon, Spain, was saved, but her cargo was entirely lost, as was also the vessel George E. Wolcott, 1,200 tons, which had just arrived from Cuba with a cargo of mahogany lumber. I was informed of the explosion five minutes after it occurred by the American District Telegraph Company, which furnished a supervisory system over our entire plant."

Mr. MacKenzie, in reply to a question, said the company would undoubtedly rebuild its warehouses just as soon as a settlement of affairs was made. He emphatically denied that the company had stored munitions on its property beyond the usual time allowed, and felt sure that every requirement of the law had been complied with by the company.

Although no damage was reported here, the force of the explosion was perceptible throughout Plainfield and vicinity. Hundreds of Plainfielders, suddenly awakened, jumped from their beds fearing there had been an earthquake.

ACCUSE 3 OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Police Get Warrants for Dickman, Johnson, and Davidson.

The following statement regarding the responsibility for Sunday morning's explosions in Jersey City was issued last night at the City Hall in Jersey City from the office of Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety:

"Complaints alleging manslaughter are to be made against Albert M. Dickman, agent at Black Tom of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Theodore P. Johnson of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, and Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Docks and Storage Company.

"These complaints will be made by James Connolly, Inspector of Combustibles of Jersey City. The warrants will be issued by Judge Mark A. Sullivan of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas. Lieutenants Collins, Green, and Noble will execute the warrants.

"Another man whom the police consider responsible is Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Docks and Storage Company, whose home is at 229 Stegman Street, Jersey City. The information is that he is the one who gave permission to the Captain of the Johnston to tie up at the pier.

"Theodore B. Johnson lives at 156 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He is the head of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, and the one thought to be responsible for the explosions, inasmuch as the Captain of the lighter would not have tied up there unless he knew that it would meet with the approval of his employer.

"Now, there were four barges and lighters loaded with explosives altogether in the bay. Two of them, it was learned, were loaded with powder, and the fourth one was the Johnson, which tied up to the pier; all four of the barges were destroyed. It is probable, of course, that there were some men on these barges.

"If so, they were probably killed. It was larned that the Dougherty Detective Agency of New York had guards watching these barges, and these guards may have been on the barges at the time of the explosions and their destruction."

BURNING BARGE AS CAUSE.

Official Statement of Lehigh Valley Railroad Tells of Blast.

After a fifteen-hour investigation of the explosion the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad issued this statement last night:

"Thirteen brick storage warehouses out of the twenty-four owned and operated by the National Storage Company and six piers owned by the storage company and leased to the Lehigh Valley Railroad were destroyed. Several others of the brick warehouses were badly damaged and some minor damage was done to the Lehigh Valley's grain elevator.

"In addition eighty-five loaded cars were destroyed. According to evidence obtained by officials of the railroad company, the fire started at 1:05 o'clock this morning in a barge belonging to an independent towing company, which had been moored alongside the railroad company's docks expressly against orders.

"M. T. Hemley, night general yardmaster for the New York division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was on the pier when the fire started. He said the explosion which occurred at 2:08 o'clock was on the barge where the fire started. Mr. Hemley's first thought was to remove the loaded cars on the pier from the danger zone. He says that when he reached the end of the pier the barge was burning fiercely all over. The fire was beginning to communicate itself to some of the cars nearest by. Two long cuts of cars were sucessfully moved from the danger zone before the rapidly spreading fire engulfed the balance.

"As yet it has not been definitely determined just what the money loss will be. Some 40,000 tons of raw sugar, valued at approximately $3,400,000, is known to be lost, but it is believed the contents of the other warehouses destroyed will greatly increase this amount.

"There were no explosives stored in the warehouses, and only in two of the cars destroyed. These were loaded with shrapnel, which would not have been a source of danger except for the outside fire. The other cars were loaded chiefly with salt and borax.

"The scene of the explosion and fire is in no way adjacent to the main passenger and freight terminals of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at either New York or Jersey City, and the mishap will not interfere in any way with the operation of business."

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Tobacco history, in America, records no event of greater moment than the arrival of Schinasi Brothers from Egypt a quarter-century gone.

For Schinasi Brothers brought with them to this country the knowledge of Turkish tobacco and Egyptian cigarettes that had been the exclusive secret of the Orient.

They put that quality tobacco "secret of the Orient" into Naturals.

That they have kept it there is proved by the fact that Naturals have been—and still are—the foremost 15c Cigarettes.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way— the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

HOW EYEWITNESSES SURVIVED EXPLOSION

Police and Men on Craft Dodged Death on Land and Water to Save Themselves and Others.

STUNNED BY DETONATIONS

Tug's Captain Towed Four Barges Through a Hail of Fire, but All Were Destroyed.

The tremendous force of the first explosion paralyzed the comprehension of every person on Black Tom Island, and with the one thought of self-preservation none tarried to get details after the detonations had ceased.

Escapes of some of those on the island sounded miraculous when the stories were told. One man rescued his wife and two children and went back after others, when the second explosion occurred. Late last night he had not found his wife and children. Another ran the gauntlet of the inferno of flying shells and raining débris. A policeman backed his patrol wagon half a mile with two women and six children, taken from barges. John Raceta, hurled from a boat, swam almost to the Statue of Liberty in a semi-delirious condition and when he came to himself had swum almost back to the pier whence he had been blown.

The Lehigh Valley tug Sledington was just returning to the docks for a new tow of barges laden with merchandise when the explosion occurred. The Sledington was lifted almost from the water. Practically all the crew suffered more or less from injuries. Débris and exploding shells fell all about them. Every window in the cabin and wheel house was shattered.

The wheelhouse likewise was pierced in a hundred places by shrapnel. Knowing the vast amount of explosives in and about the pier, Captain David Findley backed the tug there in the face of danger to tow out the barges of explosives. He got a line to four and towed them toward Bedlow's Island. They were afire. The explosives continued to rain about the tug, but although his engines had been actually shifted on their foundations by the force of the first explosion, he kept on going.

It was these barges that the thousands of persons congregated at the Battery saw; the same flaming barges frightened the immigrants at Ellis Island so that police reserves had to go there to help preserve order. The barges and their contents were destroyed.

Veritable Hail of Death Falls.

Chief Engineer John Gallo of the tug gave a graphic description of the explosion. According to Gallo, there must have been a dozen or more men lost from the four barges. He said there were four on each, and that only two succeeded in getting to safety aboard the Sledington.

"I never believed such a thing could be," he said. "It rained fire all about us. Cartridge cases went up in the air and fell red hot on the decks, and had to be knocked overboard to keep from setting fire to the tug."

Driver Schaeffer of Patrol Wagon 5 of the Jersey City Police Department was injured in the explosion. He was taken to the City Hospital, unnerved by his experiences, after he had rescued six children and two women by backing the patrol wagon half a mile up a steep hill off the island.

"Soon after the alarm of fire came in from Black Tom," he said, "the Sergeant sent me out with the wagon. I picked up several policemen on the way. It was shortly before 2 o'clock when I got the wagon down to the end of the row of warehouses. There was a brisk fire burning about a hundred yards farther down. I started to turn around, but couldn't do it.

"I was standing about ten feet from Patrolman Daugherty, who is in a hospital now, and we were dodging cartridge cases. They shot from the fire in all directions, up in the air, and all about us. The things were red hot when they fell, and we had a lively time keeping out of their way.

"All at once everything turned black. I don't know how long I was unconscious. The last thing I knew I was lifted up and thrown away. When I came to it was raining steel and bricks and shells and shrapnel. I started to walk, and found I had only one shoe on. I got to the wagon and started to call for the other policemen, when I saw six children and two women who had escaped from burning grain barges running from the scene. I told them to climb in the wagon. Then I tried to turn around and found I would have to go a considerable distance toward the fire. I backed as well as I could for half a mile and up the hill with the women and children. I put them off in the road and went back after the policemen. I brought some away. I don't know how many.

Schaeffer was bruised by falling débris and shells.

Knocked Down by Blast.

Patrolman James Hammill, a policeman who was also injured, gave the following statement to the Jersey City police:

"About 2:15 this morning I was stationed at the roadway leading to the National Storage Docks at Black Tom, about 100 feet from the warehouses that later caved in from the explosion, watching the fire line, when the explosion came. I can only remember getting on my feet and being knocked down.

"I cannot remember how long I was knocked out, but when I got up I met Lieutenant Closterman and asked him where Patrolman Daugherty was; he said he was between two of the warehouses. We started down together, and while crossing between some railroad cars we heard some one groan. We found Harry Steinberger buried under débris. While we were trying to assist him the second explosion came, and we had to run away."

William Stiffe, in charge of Lehigh Valley barge 65, was in the barge alongside the pier.

"About half past twelve o'clock," he said, "my boy woke me up and said there was a fire. I got up and saw fire at the end of the dock. I pulled my boat around so as to get out of danger. I then told my family to get what things they could and took them up to the grain elevator and told them to stay there while I went and got other people on the grain barges. I then went to barge 40 at Pier 4 and got them up and started for a barge at Pier 5, when the explosion came. I was knocked down. When I got up I found that my shoulder was injured. I started to look for my wife and boys, and so far I have been unable to locate them."

Patrolman Weinhold, stationed at the piers during the fire, said:

"I was standing near the roadway when the explosion came. I cannot remember anything much about it. I thought I was taken home in the patrol wagon, but when I became conscious my family told me I had been brought home in the Chief's car. I was made deaf in my left ear and my head seems to be a continuous whirl."

Patrolman Kachler was blown from the platform of the warehouse by the blast, but was uninjured.

John Kilfoyle, of the Lehigh Valley tug Geneva, did not believe a barge had caused the explosion.

"We were docked at Pier A in the gap about 12:30, when we received orders to go to Black Tom to the fire," said Kilfoyle. "We arrived at the grain docks, and, seeing we could be of no assistance there, we pulled around to Pier 7, where the fire was, and where the ammunition lighters were tied up. When we arrived there freight cars were on fire and we hooked on to two ammunition barges to tow out into the stream. When we were getting away from the pier sparks from the burning freight cars ignited the barges, and there was an explosion. One of our crew cut the tow lines and we left the barges and went up to the Standard Oil pier."

Kilfoyle was asked if he were sure sparks from the cars had caused the explosion.

"I am positive," he said, "that it was sparks from the freight cars on the pier that caused the explosion."

"How did you know the barges you were towing were ammunition barges?"

"They had red lights and red flags flying, which is the signal for boats carrying explosives."

Because of the peculiarities of detonation of high explosives some of the men around the piers did not realize that the explosion was so close. James Jennsen, employed on one of the barges, said he was knocked from his bed by the explosion, and when he got on deck searched the Brooklyn skyline for signs of the blast. It was several seconds before he realized that it had occurred close behind him.

John D. Duess, in charge of Lehigh Valley grain barge 212, said he was alone on the barge, which carried 1,000 bushels of barley and oats, when he was blown from his bunk by the explosion.

"The cabin flattened out like a pancake," he said, "and all the hatch covers fell into the hold. I saw the blaze and started to run toward the water at the end of the pier. Then I realized that I was an old man and a poor swimmer and turned. The only way to safety was through that inferno. I shut my eyes and started. A shell hit me, but I ran on. Another struck me in the neck, but I did not stop. Finally I got out of the place.

"I went down later and my barge was gone, with everything I owned on it. All I saved was the clothing I wore. One thing I recall. While I was running the whole length of the pier I did not see a single person."

Blown Into Water from Barge.

Peter Raceta, Captain of the Moran lighter No. 8, told in the Jersey City Hospital of his escape after he was blown from the deck of the lighter into New York Bay. The only visible sign of his adventure was a severe burn on the back of his head.

"I was in the cabin when the fire started," he said. "I ran up to the deck, and then the explosion occurred. I saw the cabin door blown off; I remember it flew down the length of the deck and into the water.

"When the explosion came, it seemed as if it was from above—zumpf!—like a Zeppelin bomb. There were five or six other lighters alongside mine at the dock, and a tug was just coming up to drag us away. It was close by when the crash came. I don't know what became of the tug or the other lighters. It looked as if they all went up in the air.

"There were two other men on the lighter with me. I didn't see where they went, but I think they must be dead. I didn't see them or anybody else. When the explosion struck me I felt myself going up in the air—like this," and he lifted his hands slowly from the bed, "and then I found myself in the water a long way from the boat. I couldn't see very well for a while, and the noises around confused me, but I just kept swimming around.

"Finally, I found myself landing on Liberty Island—we were only a little way from it, you see. I stopped there a minute, and then I started back. I swam a long time. Finally, I guess somebody pulled me out at the dock, and then the doctor took care of me at the hospital. I kept calling to the tug for a while, when I was in the water, but nobody heard me."

John Walsh, a Jersey Central trainman, was helping a locomotive crew pull out freight cars from the yards when the fire started. When the explosion came he was blown from the top of a freight car. His face was covered with bruises, but this was his only injury.

"I must have been unconscious for a time," he said, "because the first thing I remember was sitting in a pile of rubbish on the ground and hearing my brother call me. I couldn't see, as my eyes were swelled shut, but I wandered around for a while, and finally somebody got me out."

Panorama Like Battlefield.

Several thousand persons lined the Battery sea wall from Harbor A Police Station, past the Aquarium, to the Barge Office from 2:30 until 7 o'clock and acquired a real picture of what the firing line in the European war looks like.

From Black Tom Island, partly hidden by Bedlow's Island, to the Communipaw Ferry slips, the Jersey City water line of about two miles was one mass of red glare, clouded at intervals picturesquely by curling clouds of smoke.

One after another blazing lighters drifted down from the Black Tom pier toward Ellis Island and Communipaw, casting a red glow over the still waters of the bay. Tugs dashed up at top speed, with police launches and Government craft of various kinds, and endeavored to tow the burning lighters away from the immigration station toward the middle of the bay, where two of them sank after they had burned to the water's edge.

The most realistic part of the picture was the continuous rattle of rifle cartridges and shells as they exploded.

At frequent intervals the loud reports of shrapnel could be heard as they exploded and scattered their hail of lead and iron in all directions. It rained on the roofs of the buildings at Ellis and Bedlow's Island and on the pilot houses and decks of the vessels in the harbor. Some of the shells were found intact in front of the buildings, still full of shrapnel.

Ellis Island was partly obscured from the gazers at the Battery by the clouds of dense smoke which were dispersed at intervals when red columns of fire shot hundreds of feet into the air and illuminated the scene like day. Then the graceful Gothic outline of its main building could be seen dimly through the smoke as if it were a palace in some phantom city. The people did not shout as they looked at the blazing panorama before their eyes. The weird grandeur of the scene made them awestruck and the police had no trouble in keeping order.

Priest Hurled from Bed.

Father A. J. Grogan of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, which faces the Battery, was one of the first on the scene after the big explosion took place.

"The shock of the explosion," said Father Grogan, "not only woke me up but practically shook me out of bed. At first I thought it was an earthquake and then I realized it was another powder explosion similar to the one which occurred at Communipaw. When I looked out it seemed as if Ellis Island were on fire. Sparks were falling on the water in myriads in all directions like a fiery rain. It seemed as if they came from the big red balls which shot up into the air and then burst with a muffled report, which added to the tenseness the scene.

"The explosion itself was really indescribable, in my opinion. It seemed like something which struck terror into the human heart. Directly I was dressed I went into the street and quieted a number of women and children who had rushed from their houses when the windows were knocked out by the force of the concussion. When I held mass at 6 o'clock the church was crowded to the doors, and I can assure you there were many praying on their knees who had not been inside a place of worship for a long time."

When dawn broke the red glow in the sky began to disappear and the lighters were nearly burned down to the water's edge, but the explosion of the ammunition continued and did not cease until after 9 o'clock. The air was full of ashes, which fell in small particles on the faces of the people. Several cases of powder drifted over to the Battery with a quantity of wreckage from the Black Tom Pier and the Jersey flats. With them came the body of a man which the police at Harbor A Station sent to the Morgue. Identification was almost impossible as the head had been crushed by the explosion and the right foot was blown off. There were no papers found in the pockets.

Sightseers in New York Bay.

As Patrolman Murphy, the policeman at the Battery landing, remarked, the only living things which did not come out to see the fire were the fishes in the Aquarium, where the roof was damaged.

In the Dock Department building and at Harbor A Police Station, which is next door, several windows were broken at the side and also at the pier end facing on the North River.

Thousands of sightseers thronged the Battery yesterday afternoon, looking at the scene, and the small excursion steamboats made crowded trips past Ellis Island to Bedloe's Island, turning round by the Jersey flats to Communipaw.

WRECKAGE IN CITY HALL OF JERSEY CITY.

A VICTIM IN JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL. PHOTOS AMERICAN

A DAMAGED WARD IN ELLIS ISLAND HOSPITAL.

SHELLS PICKED UP BY AN ELLIS ISLAND NURSE.

WIFE AND BABIES MISSING.

Barge Captain Fears They Were Lost on Board Craft After Blast.

Captain Charles Wilson of barge 20, owned by the Moran Transportation & Towing Company, was seeking tidings up till a late hour last night, without success, of his wife Freda, his two children, Ranghild, 3 years old, and Ada, 1 year, whom he left on board when he went ashore on Saturday night to purchase supplies. The skipper said his barge was lying off Black Tom Island with a cargo of loaded shells, and he went to Jersey City about 11 o'clock and returned an hour later to go on board.

"When I knocked at the Lehigh Valley railroad gate the man on duty refused to allow me to go down the pier," said Wilson. "Other lightermen had been treated in the same manner and stood about trying to find out what was the matter. There was a smell of smoke, and it looked to me as if one of the big grain elevators was on fire about 600 feet from where the cars were standing, loaded with dynamite and shells. I spoke to the gatekeeper, but he would not give any satisfactory answer.

"I went away to see if I could get down to the barge any other way, but everything was closed tight. When I returned at 1 o'clock the yard was in full blaze, and there was no way to get to the water through the Lehigh Valley yards.

Captain Wilson, with his brother-in-law, Frederick Nelson, of 538 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, spent all yesterday making inquiries to find out what had become of the barge. The Fire Department informed him that barge 20, it was believed, had drifted away on fire with another barge and sunk 200 feet from Ellis Island. They only took off one man from the two barges, the firemen said, and did not remember seeing anything of a woman with two children.

Wilson had not been able to communicate with the Moran company, as its office was closed. The police informed him that barge 20 had been seen to founder near Ellis Island by one of their launches at about 4 o'clock.

WINDOWS BROKEN IN JERSEY.

Damage to Property Will Reach Thousands of Dollars.

Outside of New York the two explosions at Black Tom Island yesterday morning were felt almost everywhere in New Jersey within a radius of twenty-five miles or further. Falling glass from broken windows and displaced bric-a-brac within the houses caused no little excitement. The damage to property mounted up into the thousand of dollars but no personal injuries have been reported.

Definite information as to the nature and location of the explosions was impossible to get at the time. Almost invariably it was imagined that the disturbance was local. It was not until the morning papers arrived that many of the New Jersey towns were reassured. It was feared that many of the New Jersey munitions and chemical factories were the scene of the explosions. The local police stations were kept busy receiving inquiries, to which they had no answer.

One hundred or more prisoners in the Hackensack Jail believed for a time that previous threats had been carried out, and that the new jail had been dynamited.

The streets in Newark and other New Jersey towns were crowded with people, who did not return to their homes until they had been reassured by the morning newspapers. The list of business firms which have already reported a damage to property is large.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Telephone inquiries were made here this morning from towns in the northern and eastern sections of Maryland as to the cause of earth shocks felt in those places. It was thought there had been an explosion on the Eastern Peninsula.

Max Schwarz

MANUFACTURER OF

LA PRIMADORA

HAVANA CIGARS

Opens to-day

NEW YORK'S FINEST CIGAR STORE

at

1153 Broadway

BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

Factory N. W. Corner Fifty-seventh St. and Third Ave.
Established 1890

ELLIS ISLAND LIKE WAR-SWEPT TOWN

Continued from Page 1.

recommenced his talking with renewed violence.

Employes Relate Experiences.

Realistic descriptions of their experiences were given to the reporters by the employes on the island who had been on duty all night. Owen Fitzpatrick, the telephone operator, said he observed the fire on the Black Tom pier first about ten minutes before 2 o'clock, and it gradually grew fiercer until 2:05 o'clock, when the first big explosion occurred. He called Assistant Clerk Durant in the General Hospital and also warned the doctors and nurses in the various wards and the attendants in the other buildings.

"The shock was so great," Fitzpatrick continued, "that I was thrown off my chair into the hall and the broken glass fell in showers upon me as I lay on the floor. Four shells of three-inch calibre fell on the gravel path in front of the main door and another shell passed through the roof of the coal bunker attached to the power house. About half an hour later we got the second explosion and a watchman named Shippen was cut by flying glass and was treated by the surgeon on duty."

Slivers of glass flew about the wards and rooms in the various buildings with such force they imbedded themselves firmly in the wood and plaster. A plaster of paris statue group, representing the Gracchi, which stood on Mr. Sherman's desk, was hit by two of these slivers. One struck the model of the Roman matron in the neck and the other was exactly over the heart. They are being kept in their respective positions as a curiosity for visitors to see when they call at the Immigration Bureau.

In the measles ward on Number 3 island, the concussion seized a small Syrian boy's shirt and blew it up on the chandelier in the middle of the ward, where it remained all day. Syk Sikoli, 9 months old, another measles patient, had the head knocked off his little doll by the falling glass, but escaped unhurt. Mrs. G. Schalipo and her two little girls were in the measles house close to a big window that was blown in. Her bed and the two cribs where the children were sleeping were covered with glass, but they were uninjured.

Play Hose on Blazing Lighters.

James A. Lee, Superintendent of the Contagious Diseases Hospital, with Drs. Carl Ramos, Joseph A. Wilson, Evans Tremble, and James A. Farris played the hose on the blazing lighters for two hours before there was sufficient water to permit the fireboat New Yorker to get within reach.

Mr. Lee, who was cut on the nose by flying glass, said that four blazing lighters drifted down to the hospital wall and the staff kept the hose on them until they drifted on toward Communipaw. One sunk a little way from the shore, however. Two other burning barges passed the hospital and grounded in the shallow water 500 feet to the north of Ellis Island.

There was not a window left in the sashes of the Contagious Diseases Hospital, and the five bathrooms were practically turned inside out by the concussion. Taps were wrenched off, pipes twisted like pieces of paper, and the baths lifted bodily from their bars and rivets and turned completely over.

Eleven nurses under the direction of Miss Monahan did great work in getting all the patients safely out of the building and bringing them back again from the garden at 5 o'clock, when the danger was over.

Captain A. B. Fry, engineering chief of the United States public buildings, said yesterday, after an inspection, that he did not think the damage done to Ellis Island would amount to more than $50,000.

"A great deal of damage has been done to doors, skylights, and windows, and the walls of some of the buildings," he continued, "but no damage has been done to the machinery or the power plant.

"When I reached Ellis Island at 4 A. M., two large lighters, loaded with shells and ammunition, were drifting up with the flood tide on the west side of the main island near the power house. Both lighters were on fire and on both ammunition was exploding. We got streams turned on to them from the power house, and the lighters were so close that our stokers could not stay at the open doors. An unknown fireboat came up and did great work at a distance of thirteen feet while the fusilade was going on.

"Just after that two other blazing lighters came around the southwest corner of No. 3 island, so close that they set the wooden cribwork on fire. The fire on these two was extinguished by streams from our own plant, and later another fireboat came along and helped in the fight.

Burning Barge Clears Island.

"Another barge came in sight, on fire fore and aft, with rifle cartridges exploding continuously, but she cleared the island, passing close enough, however, for the bits of shrapnel to fall on the roofs of the buildings. The tug Marguerite followed the barge and played a hose on the flames until the craft sank." Chief Engineer Fry said that two launches from the Granite State, moored on the upper Manhattan waterfront, manned by thirty men, in command of Lieut. Commander Farwell, formed a patrol around the danger zone and warned numerous sight-seeing and other craft to keep away.

Following a telephone call from Captain Fry, a force of men from the First Battalion New York Naval Militia, under Lieutenant Commander Farwell and Lieutenant Willias was rushed to Ellis Island, soon after the explosion on Black Tom Island.

Officers of the naval militia are much pleased with the quick response of the organization. Although only fifteen men were needed, fifty were ready to go. Captain Fry's telephone call reached the Granite State, the ship assigned to the naval militia at West Ninety-sixth Street, at 4:15 yesterday morning. The men received rifles and twenty rounds of ammunition apiece. Officers and coxswains were equipped with service automatics. Breakfast was served on board the Granite State, and the force left the ship in two naval launches at 5:05 A. M. Although the maximum speed of the launches is supposed to be eight miles an hour, they covered the eight miles to Ellis Island in fifty-five minutes.

The naval militia assisted in roping off the places of danger on the island and guarded the foreigners who were to be deported.

At 7:30, after the immigrants had been transferred from Ellis Island, the naval militiamen returned to the Granite State.

"In comparison with the National Guard, the Naval Militia has had very little opportunity to show what it can do," said Lieutenant Commander Farwell yesterday afternoon. "Although, as things turned out, we did not have much chance to be of service, we were ready for any emergency. We have a detail of men all the time on the Granite State, and we have machine guns ready to be mounted if occasion requires. How quickly we can assemble is borne out by this morning's performance, when we had equipped and fed our men and were off fifty minutes after the call came."

On account of the conditions at Ellis Island, the immigrants arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liners New York and Kroonland were detained on board the respective steamships until this morning at the request of the immigration authorities.

OFFICERS THROWN FROM BEDS

Governors Island Gets Full Force of Explosion.

Governors Island was severely shaken by the explosions. Sleepers were thrown out of bed. Many windows were shivered, in some houses not a sash being left without one or more panes missing. In the dispensary medicine bottles were thrown down and broken. Plaster was knocked down in some rooms, but this kind of damage was not extensive. The window-breaking was worst in the brick row of houses where the officers of the Fort Jay garrison are quartered. These houses are nearer to the scene of the explosions than the buildings occupied by the officers of the Department of the East. The damage to windows in the hospital, the dispensary, and the Y. M. C. A. Building was also extensive.

No one was injured, but the shock emptied the houses a few minutes after the first great explosion. Women ran forth in light attire and the officers hurried out, knowing from their experience in explosives and from the terrific force of the detonation that something disastrous had occurred. In the Adjutant General's office the telephone was at once set to work to find out just what had happened, with the purpose of rendering whatever assistance might be needed. It was nearly an hour before any definite information could be obtained.

At 2:50 A. M. Colonel Leon R. Roudiez, Acting Adjutant General, dispatched the General Otis to Bedloe's Island to bring back the women and children of the officers and men of the United States Signal Corps and the Post Hospital Staff stationed at Fort Wood. Four persons, it was found, were injured, but none seriously. The only one of those remaining in the hospital on Governors Island yesterday afternoon was Robert Sternburg of Company G, Signal Corps, who had been cut by flying glass. When morning came Colonel Roudiez sent Colonel Hartman and Colonel Horton to the Jersey side to inquire of the Mayor of Jersey City if any assistance were needed. Finding that they could do nothing, the officers also made a trip for the same purpose to Ellis Island.

"The shock threw me out of bed," Colonel Roudiez said. "I realized that something serious had happened, and with as little delay as possible we set to work to find out what it was. Today, as we have had time for observation, we have noted how freakish the damage was. In some cases the window, sash and all, was sucked out of the house and shivered to pieces. In other instances window shades, where the windows were open, were torn out, with no other harm. One pane would be broken in some windows, others left whole. The door of my house was blown in, the lock being wrenched off, and a piece of the lock flung backward and upward on the staircase."

Sergeant Joseph Levy, a hospital steward at the post hospital on Bedloe's Island, who, with his wife, was among those who were brought over to Governors Island, yesterday said:

"There were about twenty-seven women and eighteen children of the families of the Signal Corps or of the Hospital Staff on the island. We were suddenly awakened by the explosion and ran out of the buildings, with plastering dropping from the ceiling and glass falling from the windows. For protection women and children ran to the stone wall at the base of the Statue of Liberty and crouched there to escape from the flying missiles. These, from the exploding shrapnels, crashed over our heads or shot to the ground near us. It is wonderful that no more of us were injured. I counted 400 pieces of shrapnel around today. There are three bullet holes in the Statue, in the drapery near the waist. A piece of chain weighing between 400 and 500 pounds was found buried about a half a foot in the ground.

"Soon after we ran out of the buildings the sick call was sounded. It was responded to on the parade grounds, and, with no other light than that of the burning barges floating by, the wounds of the few persons injured were dressed."

PART OF RICHMOND ESCAPES.

Explosion Not Felt in Some Towns on Island.

On Staten Island yesterday morning the shock from the first explosion on Black Tom Island was felt at New Brighton and West Brighton and in the towns which are along the ridge that crosses the island from that point to Huguenot and Pattenville on the east shore. In the other towns the shocks were not felt at all and many people knew nothing of the excitement until they got up yesterday morning.

The ridge which runs across the island is the same stratum of trap rock, it is said, on which Black Tom Island is situated. In this section of Staten Island many householders reported broken windows and ground floor doors forced open by the repeated shocks. Late last night there were no reports of serious personal injury and property damage was not great in any one spot.

ALARM AT CONEY ISLAND.

Police Quell Fears of Marrymakers Returning to the City.

The explosion struck Coney Island at a time when most of the amusement places were closing and such of the crowd as remained were homeward-bound. The two stations, however, were full of people, and hundreds were thrown into a panic.

Police reserves from the Coney Island Station, who had been on strike duty, were pressed into service, and managed to calm the crowds. Many persons had rushed out of the trains which they had boarded, thereby crowding the platforms dangerously.

The Brighton Beach and Shelburne Hotels shook from top to bottom with the shock of the first explosion, and the clerks were kept busy calming nervous guests. As in Manhattan and Brooklyn, shop windows were broken all over the island.

NO RECORD ON SEISMOGRAPH.

Explosion Not Noted at Museum of Natural History.

The seismograph at the American Museum of Natural History was surrounded yesterday by visitors curious to see whether it registered the shock from the explosion at Black Tom Island. The seismogram from the instrument showed no indications of any disturbance.

Officials at the museum explained that the seismograph is constructed so as to show the continued disturbances of the earth's surface resulting from an earthquake. When an earthquake occurs the seismograph's needle is active for an hour or more, and it is this continued activity that is recorded on the seismogram. An explosion, on the other hand, consists in a single concussion, and hence is not indicated on the seismogram. Museum officials say that even when blasting was being done in excavations for a cellar next the museum building, the seismograph indicated no disturbance.

DU PONT CO. DENIES LOSS.

Munitions Become Property of Purchasers After Leaving Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—According to the publicity department of the du Pont Powder Company, so far as can be ascertained at this time, the company lost no munitions in the Jersey City explosion. Once out of the company's plant the munitions would have been the property of the purchasers, it is said.

It was asserted that the blow-up could not have been caused by smokeless powder, which flares and does not explode. Some persons residing north of this city believe they felt the shock of the explosion.

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Put your Executor's burdens in experienced hands

A MAN sometimes uncomfortably finds himself named as executor of a relative's or friend's will. With no previous experience, he is expected to engage in the intricate duties of executorship.

Executorship has become a specialized business. Few individuals combine the necessary knowledge and facilities with which the modern Trust Company is already equipped.

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"—and Sanatogen is not a mere stimulant!"

THERE'S a vast difference between stimulants and tonics. One picks you up, only to drop you again almost as quickly. The other gives you a benefit that is more lasting.

Even between tonics there is a vast difference. The urgent need has been for a tonic that would not only restore but which would *add to the body's very sum and substance* by storing up a reserve fund of energy upon which to draw during periods of unusual strain.

It was to meet this need that Sanatogen was created—a union of purest protein and organic phosphorus. How well it has filled this need one can judge from the enthusiastic praise given it by so many famous men and women as, for example, John Burroughs, Col. Watterson, Arnold Bennett, Lady Somerset, etc., and from the unique endorsement given it by more than 21,000 physicians, under whose competent observation Sanatogen has demonstrated its true tonic value.

As Richard LeGallienne, himself a grateful user of Sanatogen, writes:

"Sanatogen is no get-well-quick remedy. It professes no dishonest possibilities with nature. It does not lift you up one moment, to leave you in the lurch the next. But what it does it does for good!"

So you may be sure that when *you* accept Sanatogen's tonic help you are receiving *lasting* benefit.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists, everywhere, in sizes from $1.00 up.

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

FOOD-TONIC APPROVED BY SCIENCE

Sanatogen

ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

N. Y. FIREMEN WORK IN RAIN OF BULLETS

Boats Willett, Strong, and New Yorker Hit Many Times by Bursting Shrapnel.

CREWS LIE FLAT ON DECKS

Commissioner Adamson Proud of the Way His Forces Acted in Aiding After the Explosion.

The New York Fire Department acquitted itself with credit yesterday from the time the men were called out, about a half hour after the Jersey explosion, until late yesterday afternoon, when the fireboats New Yorker, Thomas Willett, and William L. Strong were called away from the fire by Chief Edward J. Worth of the Fire Department "navy," because they had done all they could.

For a few minutes after the explosion the department was somewhat panicky, and Assistant Chief Martin, who was in charge for the day, was perturbed. A half dozen false alarms were turned in, apparently by frightened citizens, who did not realize what had happened, but thought the Fire Department ought to know about it anyhow.

At about the same time there were a number of real fires, and the downtown part of the city echoed with the clanging of flying apparatus. Finally, shortly before 2:30 o'clock, some one telephoned to Acting Chief Martin, in his quarters in West Thirty-third Street, that a number of blazing lighters were being carried in the bay by the strong tide toward the Ellis Island buildings.

Fire Boats Ordered Out.

Chief Martin at once sent the fireboat New Yorker out from the Battery, with Chief Worth in command, and a few minutes later the Strong and Willett were ordered to follow. The boats were almost as though in a battle. One bullet went through the pilot house of the Strong, just missing several persons.

The fireboats not only did effective work quenching the flames, but got a number of loaded vessels out of harm's way. On one of them, a four-masted schooner from Delaware, carrying salt, the masts were entirely shot away.

Commissioner Adamson and Deputy Commissioner Fay started out early yesterday morning in an auto with the intention of reaching the scene of the fire by land and making an investigation and also to render such aid as they could. Fire Marshal Brophy and Chief John R. Healy joined them.

Commissioner Adamson and Deputy Commissioner Fay found they could make little progress toward the point of the disaster because of the mass of wreckage scattered over their pathway and, making a cursory examination of the scene, they returned. Commissioner Adamson commented on the mass of tangled copper and barb wire strewn over the island and on a pile of automobiles, all crated for shipment, which had been wrecked.

Shrapnel Fully Loaded.

Chief Healy of the Bureau of Combustibles was impressed by the fact that the shrapnel, contrary to the usual custom in shipment, had the propelling charge in place and was ready to be fired. Usually they contain only the bursting charge and the propelling charge is inserted after they have been received abroad. Chief Healy picked up many small armor-piercing shells of intense power. They look like ordinary cartridges, but are of steel. He unscrewed the top of one and found inside a brass cylinder containing fulminate of mercury and black powder.

Telling of the active part played by the New Yorker shortly after she was called on for help, Commissioner Adamson said:

"The New Yorker had scarcely reached the scene of the fire when one of the drifting barges brought up against the piers on which the Ellis Island Hospital is built. Chief Worth and one of the firemen got off the New Yorker at Ellis Island and helped the island brigade put out the blaze. While they were fighting the flames the shrapnel fire was so bad that they had to lie flat to avoid being hit. The building in which they took refuge was almost riddled with bullets.

"By this time the other fireboats had arrived on the scene, and with the New Yorker they proceeded as near to the blaze as possible and began jockeying to pick up the barges that were in flames. While they were bringing in alongside the barges the shell fire was so brisk that they had to lie flat on the decks, and were protected by the steel sides of the vessels.

"While they dodged bullets they poured oceans of water into the blazing barges, meanwhile being compelled to keep at a reasonable distance, because they didn't know how much unexploded powder might be on the barges.

"The fireboats kept at their barges until they sank. Two of them went down near Ellis Island, and are now awash. Light buoys were hung out tonight to show where they are.

The Willet Fought the Fire.

"The fireboat Willet, which is new, tied right alongside the blazing warehouse as soon as the danger from the drifting barges was over, and was soon doing about all the effective fire fighting that was done. The Jersey City firemen needed the assistance badly, because they said their water had been cut off by the force of the explosion and they were forced to hook up with water from the Standard Oil works in Bayonne.

"The Jersey City firemen were also handicapped by the fact that they could not get near the blaze after the explosion on account of the debris, and consequently the aid rendered by our fireboats was invaluable. They had no assistance from the water side of the blaze because Jersey City had no fireboats, but after they left in the afternoon one of the railroad tugs came up and began pumping water.

"The Jersey City fire-fighting force consisted of only four companies, but that was all that could be used. The three New York fireboats had about a dozen men each."

On his afternoon trip Commissioner Adamson and Deputy Commissioner Fay took along Chief Kenlon, as well as Fire Marshal Brophy and Chief Healy, when they went over on a fireboat and viewed the scene from the water side. The Commissioner said he saw immense piles of tobacco and sugar, ruined by fire and water, on the docks, but that he heard of only one dead man, that being the watchman found on the pier.

MILITARY POLICE ON GUARD.

400 Men Brought from Fort Wadsworth—Thieves Keep Away.

The first efforts of the police, as soon as the extent of the damage in yesterday's explosions was known, were devoted to taking precautions to safeguard the valuable property exposed by the broken plate glass windows. Until a report as to the real cause of the damage had been received it was thought at Police Headquarters that the blowup had something to do with the arrest the night before of the I. W. W. distributors who wrecked the office of Il Progresso. From shortly after 2 A. M. until about 8 o'clock Commissioner Woods and his secretary, Henry J. Case, covered the lower end of Manhattan with an automobile to see that the men of the department were doing everything necessary to safeguard property. One of the first orders sent out by the Commissioner brought to the city the 400 men in the police training camp at Fort Wadsworth, in charge of Inspector Dwyer, who has been temporarily detached from the First Inspection District to take command of the training camp. These men, clad in their khaki uniforms, but wearing their badges, were brought in to guard property and to help board up show windows where it was possible to do so.

Inspector Dwyer's military policemen were brought to the city on the police boat Patrol. It wasn't necessary to awaken them for the trip, because the explosion did that. They were sent to the Old Slip and Greenwich Street Stations and thence assigned to sections of the city where they were nedeed.

Although the police feared that thieves and gangsters would flock to the lower part of the city to prey on the banks and jewelry store as soon as word reached their haunts that there might be easy picking, this source of trouble did not develop. Only one case of theft was reported, and that was a few dollars' worth of clothing from a Broadway store. An Italian was arrested in the act of taking the goods.

In cases where the police were unable to board up the store fronts or to find the owner of the store they kept watch until the owner sent some one to relieve them. They found no case in which jewelry or other goods were hurled from a store window into the street, although the window of one well known retail jeweler, which usually contains a large display on Broadway near Fulton Street, was blown out, while that of his competitor next door was not disturbed.

The work of protecting lower Manhattan was first undertaken by Captain Rouse of the Cortlandt Street Station, which was shaken badly by the shock of the explosion. Captain Rouse immediately sent out his own reserves, who were in the station, and called for help from other precincts. A lumber pile in the precinct furnished the bulk of the material with which the windowless stores were boarded up.

Commissioner Woods asked for a report from various precincts as to broken windows early in the forenoon, and the following estimate from station houses for the district from Thirty-fourth Street to the Battery was made: Old Slip, 500; Greenwich, 500; Beach Street, 400 to 500; Oak, 125; Elizabeth, 94; Madison, 31; Macdougal, 200; Mulberry, 70; Clinton, 50 to 90; Charles, 200; Fifth, 12; Mercer, 136; Union Market, 7; West Twentieth, 80; East Twenty-second, 60; West Thirtieth, 43, and East Thirty-fifth, 4.

During the hour following the explosion more than 6,000 calls for information as to the cause of the disturbance were received at headquarters. The false alarms of fire added to the confusion. The detectives of the First Branch Detective Bureau were hurried out early to help guard the stores in the Maiden Lane and John Street districts.

The police had a report from Brooklyn at 6 A. M. that about 2,000 plate glass windows had been shattered in the lower Fulton Street section. All special details of policemen, except those guarding the homes of infantile paralysis victims, were ordered out to help watch stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

AS THE FIREMEN SAW IT.

Official Report of the Jersey City Department.

The following statement regarding the start of yesterday's fire in the Communipaw yards of the Lehigh Valley was issued by the Jersey City Fire Department last night:

"At 12:40 A. M. today a still alarm came in to Fire Headquarters from the American District Telegraph Company that there was a fire over at the National Docks and Storage Company's plant at Black Tom Island. Several fire engines were sent to the scene, and Battalion Chief Gately, who was in charge, called up and told Chief Boyle that there was a big blaze, but that he was not able to get his engines within striking distance. The Chief then went over and succeeded in getting the engines close to the scene of the fire.

"The best information is that the fire started among some freight cars at the end of one of the piers, and that the sparks spread to a lighter named Johnson No. 24, tied up to one of the Lehigh Valley piers adjoining the warehouses of the National Docks and Storage Warehouse Company.

"The first explosion was on the Johnson, which, it is understood, contained high-powered explosives. Later on there was a second explosion. The police investigation disclosed the fact that there were several cars adjoining the barge of freight cars loaded with munitions, and that the second explosion was on these cars.

"The investigation shows that on Saturday, July 29, twelve cars of the Central Railroad, loaded with 8,125 cases of ammunition and explosive projectiles, were transferred to the Johnson No. 24. That the Johnson No. 24 was loaded up at 2:30 P. M., and according to official regulations, should have gone out into the bay at New York or proceeded to its destination at Gravesend Bay, where the explosives were to be transferred to a steamer. Instead of doing that, it went to the Lehigh Valley pier and tied up there, against the express orders of the Lehigh Valley officials.

"Martin T. Henley, night general yardmaster of the Lehigh Valley; J. M. Ryan, a watchman for the National Docks and Storage Company's plant, and A. M. Bickman, agent of the National Docks and Storage Company, protested against this barge being tied up to the pier.

"When the fire started among the freight cars Henley, the night general yardmaster, and Police Officer of the Lehigh Valley Police Cornelius Leyden went down to investigate the cause. They were standing close to each other when the first explosion took place. Henley had his coat buttoned up; his coat was torn open and his watch and chain in his vest pocket were blown out into the river. The last he saw of Leyden was going in the direction of the river on the pier; the supposition is that he was blown into the bay and drowned."

TO INSPECT LIBERTY STATUE.

Engineers Alone Can Determine Extent of Injury.

The sixty-seven officers and men of Company G, Signal Corps, who live on Bedloe's Island near the Statue of Liberty had a particularly trying experience following the explosion. At 3 o'clock the bombardment of the little island became so severe that Sergeant Duffy signaled for a police launch to come to the pier and take the twelve women and thirteen children living at the post to Governors Island. The order was duly carried out without accident.

As Bedloe's Island is the nearest land on the water side from Black Tom Island, the buildings on Bedloe's Island suffered severely from the fiery blast which covered the shores with cases of powder, pieces of iron, torn fragments of brass cylinders to fit the shells of 3-inch guns, shrapnel, and pieces of wood of every size and description.

The windows of the new warehouse on the wharf where visitors land to visit the Statue of Liberty were blown out, sashes and all, making big holes in the interior walls where they struck. Big holes were torn in the roof of the building by falling shells, and the small grass plot in front was also torn up by the flying missiles.

The houses occupied by Captain Clifton, commanding the post; Lieutenants Gillis and Van Horn, Captain Tasker, the medical officer, and the family of Captain Evans, who is absent at the Mexican border, suffered severely. Every window was smashed, walls were cracked and bent, and chinaware and pictures thrown down in heaps on the floors. After the first explosion the beds and furniture were all covered with pieces of broken glass and plaster.

Captain Clifton, who was in the first house with his wife and two children, had been in the San Francisco earthquake, and imagined that this might be a similar experience. Followed by his wife, he went to the children's room and carried his son and daughter out into the open parade ground, where he ordered the bugler to sound a general alarm, calling every man at the post. He was joined soon by Lieutenant Gillis with his 4-year-old son and his mother-in-law, Mrs. L. D. Baxter, from the second house, and later by Captain and Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Evans with her two sisters, who were visiting her.

When the women and children were all mustered on the parade ground a detail of three soldiers with a Corporal was sent to examine the Statue of Liberty. They returned twenty minutes later and reported that the statue had been damaged by the explosion, but that the light was still burning.

Near the spot where the women and children were standing an iron-ribbed bow of a lighter, four feet long, three feet deep, and one and one-half inches thick, had buried itself deep in the shore. Several links of a chain cable, evidently blown from a powder barge, had crashed against the concrete wall with great violence.

MANY EXPLOSIONS SINCE WAR BEGAN

List Covering Two Years Shows Accidents in This Country and Abroad.

TELLS OF ENORMOUS LOSS

The du Pont Company Has Been a Heavy Sufferer in the United States.

The du Pont Powder Company, some of whose product is supposed to have figured in the explosion yesterday, has suffered a long series of accidents and much loss during the time war munitions have been going abroad. This is evident from the most casual inspection of the list of explosions that have occurred during the war. At the same time the fact is also clear that, though the explosion at Black Tom is the most spectacular that this city has been brought into direct contact with, its effects, both of lives lost and property destroyed, do not loom so large when compared with the total of similar happenings.

A list of explosions in munitions and chemical plants from the beginning of the war through the first six months of this year emphasizes the enormous losses, both here and abroad, of which the disaster at the National Storage Company's plant comes as a climax. The known number of dead of many of these accidents will with scarcely a doubt far surpass that of the latest explosion, while in not a few instances the property loss is probably greater.

The list, chronologically arranged, follows:

United States.

1914.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Wright Chemical Works, damaged by guncotton, three killed, September.

Chicago, Ill.—Pain Fireworks Display Company, plant destroyed, several killed, October.

Jersey City, N. J.—Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company, four killed and many injured, October.

1915.

Haskell, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, five killed, March.

Alton, Ill.—Equitable Powder Company plant, five killed, April.

Carney's Point, N. J.—Powder mill of E. I. du Pont Company blows up, six injured, May 10; stillhouse at du Pont Works destroyed, May 15; du Pont Works, five injured, May 25.

New York, N. Y.—Elmer & Amend factory in East Nineteenth Street, chemicals explode, two badly injured, May.

Pompton Lake, N. J.—Explosion of powder cars in railroad station, ordered investigated by Mayor, April.

Pittsburgh, Penn.—Aetna Chemical Company, 1 dead and ten burned, June.

Wallington, N. J.—Du Pont Chemical Company, guncotton explosion, two dead, May.

Acton, Mass. — American Powder Company, plant crippled, August.

Frankford, Penn. — Arsenal explosion, three killed, August.

Haskell, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Mills, steam pipe bursts, four scalded, July.

New York, N. Y.—George Igl & Son, tank of carbolic acid explodes, one killed, August.

New York, N. Y.—National Conduit and Cable Company, molten metal explosion, six injured, September.

New York, N. Y.—Smith & Lenhart plant, benzol and wax explodes, two injured, September.

North Amherst, N. J.—Fireworks factory wrecked, two dead, September.

Philadelphia—Frankford Arsenal, mysterious explosion of time fuses, three killed, August.

Pinole, Cal.—Train carrying 7,000 pounds of dynamite wrecked, explosion kills three, September.

Pittsburgh, Penn.—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, shells explode, killing two, September.

Solvay, N. Y.—Semet Solvay Company, benzol plant destroyed, July.

Wilmington, Del.—Du Pont Powder Company plant, explosion, two killed, August.

Carney's Point, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, one killed and sixteen injured, November. New fires break out at this plant, December.

Emporium, Penn. — Aetna Explosives Company, four killed, October.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Carcar Chemical Company, six injured, December.

Pompton Lakes, N. J.—Metallic Cap Works wrecked, October.

Redington, Penn.—Fuse plant of Bethlehem Steel Company, one killed and fifteen injured, December.

Rising Sun, Md.—Du Pont Powder Company, plant destroyed, November.

Wilmington, Del.—Du Pont Powder Company, thirty-one killed, December.

1916.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Union Metallic Cartridge Company, two injured, February.

Carney's Point, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, five killed, January; du Pont solvent recovery building destroyed, January; powder flare in du Pont works injures seven, January; du Pont mixing house partly destroyed, March.

Gibbstown, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company, five injured, January; du Pont filtering house blown up, March.

Newcastle, Del.—Bethlehem projectile plant destroyed, February.

Newhall, Me.—Du Pont Powder Company, press house damaged, January.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Niagara Electro-Chemical Company, plant destroyed, one killed and several injured, March.

Pompton, N. J.—Du Pont plant, cap explosion, one killed, January.

Wilmington, Del.—Du Pont Powder Plant No. 1 has two explosions, company and Department of Justice to investigate, Jan. 10. Fifth explosion at this plant, Jan. 13.

Woburn, Mass. — New England Chemical Company, T. N. T. plant blown up, February.

Bluefields, W. Va.—Du Pont plant wrecked, three killed, April.

Gibbstown, N. J.—Du Pont Powder Company plant destroyed, fourteen killed, May.

Landing, N. J.—Atlas Powder Company, mixing plant destroyed, five killed and fifteen injured, May.

Wayne, N. J.—Du Pont Powder plant destroyed, one killed and eight injured, June.

Outside United States.

1914.

Panama—Mindi dynamite magazine, six killed and eighteen injured, July.

1915.

Belgium—German arsenal at Antwerp, fourteen killed and seventy injured, March.

Sweden—Ammunition factory at Stockholm, five killed, February.

Italy—Powder factory at Fontana Liri blows up, May.

Canada—Canadian Explosives Company, cordite explosion kills seven and injures ten, July.

France—Shell bursts in ammunition factory at Vergeroux, July.

Belgium—Explosion reported in Namur Fort, eighty Germans killed, December.

Canada—Canadian Explosives Company, November.

France—Paris munitions factory blows up, 52 workers killed, October; Versailles instruction camp, shell explodes, December; Belgian munitions works at Havre destroyed, 110 killed, 900 injured, infernal machine from United States suspected, December.

1916.

Austria—Skoda Arsenal blown up, 195 killed, February.

Canada—Niagara Falls (Ontario) barracks of Ninety-eighth Welland Regiment partially wrecked by explosion, March.

France—German munitions factory at Lille blown up, January; munitions storehouse at Fort Double Couronne blown up, thirty killed and many injured, March.

Germany—Cologne children find bomb dropped by aviators, killed, January; Bosenheim, Bavaria, munitions plant blown up, several killed, January; Preussen Colliery, Silesia, explosion, March.

Halifax, N. S.—Explosives makers in accident, four injured, January.

Serbia—Munitions magazine at Nish blown up, forty-three Bulgarians killed, February.

Turkey—Siva magazine at Constantinople blows up, March.

Bulgaria—German powder plant at Dedeagatch blown up, many killed, April.

England—Kent powder factory explosion, 200 killed, April.

France—Bordeaux powder works, twenty killed, April.

Germany—Troisdorf powder factory burned, April.

Parry Sound, Ontario—Canadian Explosives, Ltd., shrapnel factory explosion, five killed, June.

PREVIOUS BLASTS IN AMERICA.

Loss of Life and Property Attended Accidents Throughout Country.

The explosion at Black Tom Island, probably the most spectacular that has ever occurred in the immediate vicinity of New York, and felt over a wider area than any before, recalls others in past years that were not without their sensational qualities, and, in many cases, resulted in more lives being lost.

The record for intensity had hitherto been held by another dynamite explosion which occurred not so far from the scene of yesterday's, the Communipaw explosion, when twenty-five tons of blasting dynamite on ships and a freight pier at the Jersey Central's yards exploded at noon on Feb. 1, 1911.

The shock was plainly felt in Manhattan and Brooklyn and other parts of the city, and some of the scenes of yesterday morning were enacted on a smaller scale. No one knew at first what had happened, and people turned in fire and ambulance calls and rushed into the streets, just as they did yesterday. But the alarm was not so great.

This explosion took twenty-four lives and injured 200 persons. The property loss was estimated at $1,000,000, which was largely restricted to the immediate neighborhood.

One of the largest explosions, if not the largest, ever happened in Manhattan itself, was that which occurred in the yards of the Grand Central Station on Dec. 19, 1910, when a runaway train crashed into the side of the substation at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, breaking pipes which released a great quantity of Pintsch gas. This became ignited in some manner never fully understood, and there was an explosion which did great damage in the section and was heard all over the city. There were ten dead from this explosion and 117 injured.

The explosion was of great violence. A Lexington Avenue car crowded with workers was passing the corner of Fiftieth Street when the shock came. It was lifted off the tracks and flung down on its side on top of an automobile several feet away. Four passengers in this car were killed and many injured.

I. W. W. Workers Killed.

Another startling explosion occurred in Manhattan on July 4, 1914, when a large quantity of dynamite, which the police said they thought was meant to be made into bombs to be used in blowing up John D. Rockefeller's Tarrytown home, exploded prematurely early in the morning in the upper story or the roof of the tenement at 1,026 Lexington Avenue. Four persons in whose apartments the explosives were thought to be stored were killed, all I. W. W. workers, among them Arthur Caron, who had been a leader in the I. W. W. demonstration against Mr. Rockefeller in Tarrytown. The tenement house was badly wrecked, and nineteen persons in the house were injured.

Another series of explosions, also of bomb origin, caused excitement in the Bronx in 1914 and 1915, when the Bronx County Court House was dynamited in the fall of the former year and the Bronx Borough Hall in May of 1915. There were no injuries connected with these explosions, which were thought to have a bearing on temporary white slave prosecutions in the Bronx.

In October, 1914, dynamite explosions occurred in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and in front of the rectory adjoining the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, in West Broadway, Canal Street. Five months later the Bomb Squad of Captain Tunney, which had been following up the cases, made sensational captures of two anarchists just as they were about to set another bomb in the Cathedral. It was later disclosed that a young detective had been for several months posing as a devoted member of the Breschi group of anarchists to get evidence against the perpetrators of the outrages.

Another explosion was that of January last, when the tramp oil tank steamer, Aztec Norge, exploded and burned as she lay in her dock in the Erie Basin. Her position was not more than a mile from the scene of yesterday's explosion. Two sailors were killed, ten were reported missing and possibly held in the wreckage of the steamer, while seven were badly injured. The vessel's steel plates and bulkheads were ripped and twisted as if they had been paper and she was badly damaged.

During the last few years there has been a long list of explosions which have caused great loss of life and property damage, both in New York and in other parts of the country. A few of the more serious ones which have occurred since 1913 are described below.

In March, 1913, the British freighter, Alum Chine, blew up at Baltimore, causing forty deaths and many injuries. The shock was felt all over the city and nearby towns, and the cause of the explosion was never satisfactorily explained. In February of the same year there was an explosion of gas in a church in Missouri in which twenty were injured. The most serious explosion in New York at about the same time occurred in the subway in January, 1913, when one man was killed, and in a tenement house explosion the following March in East Twelfth Street, when two children were killed and three hurt.

Six men were killed and sixty injured when a grain elevator exploded at Buffalo in June, 1913, while in the month previous there had been a cannon explosion at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in which three were killed and eight injured. In April and May of that year there was an explosion in the Baker Castor Oil Company at Jersey City, in which one worker died and three were severely burned, and another as a result of which the Atlas Powder Company's mill at Landing, N. J., was blown up with casualties of three killed.

In the following June there was an explosion at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in which the roof was blown off a building. In the same month an explosion on the torpedo boat destroyer Stewart resulted in the death of two sailors and the injury of another. Dynamite exploded in the magazine of the Sunshine Coal and Coke Company at Uniontown, Penn., causing the death of three and injury to forty.

Five men were killed and two were injured in a sawmill explosion at Clarksville, Texas, in August, 1913, while in the same month 100 deaths resulted when a dynamite car jumped the tracks of a Mexican railroad in the suburbs of Tacubaya and exploded from the impact. In New York during the same month the most serious explosions resulted when powder used in a flashlight for a picture on the stage of the Gaiety Theatre resulted in the injury of three members of a cast rehearsing a play, and when an oil can exploded, killing two women.

The month previous two workmen had been severely injured when blasting for the Catskill Aqueduct. In August, also, eighteen deaths occurred from an explosion at the East Brookside Colliery at Pottsville, Penn.

Du Pont Explosion Killed Six.

Six men were killed in December, 1913, in an explosion at the du Pont powder works at Gibbstown, N. J., and another powder explosion of the same month occurred in the Metuchen (N. J.) works of the International Smokeless Powder Company, where two were killed. The month before an explosion of waste gasoline in the sewers in New York had injured ten and caused much property damage. Another serious explosion near New York was that in the power plant of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company in Staten Island, when the blowing up of a boiler killed two laborers and injured four. The explosion occurred in October, 1913.

In February of the following year there was an explosion in the Hercules powder works at Kenvil, N. J., in which five men in the packing house were killed. In the following month there was a gas main explosion in New York's Chinatown in Mott and Twenty-third Street, which caused much damage. During this same month a gun burst at Sandy Hook while being tested, seriously injuring Lieutenant Pendleton.

There was a dust explosion in the plant of the Mexican Crude Rubber Company in Detroit in May, 1914, during which ten men were killed, while gas explosions during the following month in Boston and Columbus, Ohio, damaged, respectively, one and five deaths and several injuries. In New York City during the same month there was an explosion in the gasoline washers of the Columbia Cleaning and Dyeing Company, in which two were fatally burned and three badly injured.

In May, 1914, the Government powder magazine at Panama blew up, killing seven and injuring many. The steamship Jefferson, en route to New York and near Charleston, S. C., in June, 1914, in which eight were killed and three injured, and there were two killed the month previous in an explosion at the Uniontown, Penn., plant of the du Pont Powder Company. In the following July a catastrophic outburst in Jersey City in September, 1914, and the fumes spread, overcoming twenty persons in the Erie Station nearby. In New York during July and August there were two sewer explosions and a forty-second Street, during which several persons were injured.

In Cleveland there was an explosion of natural gas in December, 1914, in which seven persons were killed. The month before that one man was killed and twenty-six were injured when the Becker dye works in New York was wrecked. In October there was an explosion of a boiler at the Continental Hotel here, in which two men lost their lives and two were seriously injured. In March, 1915, at the Crew-Levick plant in New York, there was a tank explosion in which five were killed and others injured, and in the same month several junk dealers of New York were injured by explosions when they attempted to break up shells.

In April there was a premature explosion of dynamite at the Kensico dam which killed eight workmen. There were a number of explosions in New York during these months, which included an explosion of an ammonia tank of H. C. Bohack & Co.; a similar explosion at the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, which injured fifteen; a sewer explosion which lifted manhole covers for two blocks around Sixteenth street, injuring several children, and a premature bomb explosion in the Brooklyn plant of the Vitagraph Company which injured three motion-picture actresses. Dynamite which was being carried in an automobile in Syracuse, N. Y., exploded, killing four and injuring fifteen.

A sensational explosion was that which occurred in Ardmore, Okla., in September, 1915, when a gasoline tank car blew up, wrecking two city blocks and killing forty-four persons. Fires were started by the burning oil and much additional damage and injury resulted. An explosion nearer New York occurred in July, 1915, when eight persons were burned in a cottage at Coney Island after an explosion of leaking gas.

In August the Biltmore Hotel in New York had an ammonia tank explosion, as a result of which the engineer was killed. About this time also several children were injured in the city streets when they played about a bonfire in which there exploded cartridges they had found and tossed in. Injury to passersby and an explosion was narrowly averted when some cases containing bromine were carried into the streets at another place from a truck on which they were being carried.

There was a benzol explosion at the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company plant in October, 1915, at Fairfield, Ala., in which four were killed.

Another recent serious explosion was that which occurred in September, 1915, when a blast of dynamite in the subway excavation in Seventh Avenue carried away all the superstructure between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, sweeping down into the great hole a trolley car with its passengers and a brewery motor truck. Two passengers in the car were among the seven dead caused by the accident, and the others were laborers in the tunnel caught beneath the wreckage.

There were eighty-five persons injured. That the casualties were not greater was due to the fact that the planking that made the street over the excavation gave way slowly.

The most serious previous subway accident due to an explosion had been in January, 1902, when, in the Park Avenue subway excavation, just below Forty-second Street, dynamite in a shanty exploded, causing six deaths and damaging the Murray Hill Hotel, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the Grand Union Hotel, and the Grand Central Station, about 125 persons were injured and the property loss was put at $300,000.

In the same year there was a serious explosion of fireworks, which caused fifteen deaths and seventy injuries, when on Election Night a crowd gathered in Madison Square to celebrate in connection with William R. Hearst's campaign for Congress.

How the Explosion Wrecked Plate Glass Windows in Down-Town New York

GLASS DAMAGE EXCEEDS A MILLION

Continued from Page 1.

until delivery. English shipments are insured only to waterside in New York, while in the case of shipments for Russia the policies are written both ways. The rate of insurance for loading munitions is about 8 per cent.

Aaron Bartlestone of Bartlestone Brothers, dealers in plate glass, said there is a fair supply of plate glass in the city but not enough to supply the demand arising from yesterday's damage. He believes the state of the plate glass market is due to shipments to Japan, Australia and other countries.

Charles H. Harris, a wholesale glass jobber at 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, summoned all his staff to his office after learning the extent of the damage to windows and sent his men out to report on losses. He estimated that 1,700 large plate glass windows were smashed in the downtown section west of Broadway and 1,000 smaller windows in the same area. The United States Express Building lost about 100 windows on the sixteenth floor alone, he said.

Chris Bambach, manager of the insurance brokerage firm of R. C. Rathbone & Son, 80 Maiden Lane, estimated that the value of the plate glass destroyed in the affected area easily amounts to $1,500,000. This was the largest figure in any estimate made yesterday.

Few Tall Buildings Escape.

Practically every tall building south of the City Hall was damaged by the explosion. Hundreds of windows were blown out by many of them. Broadway and the adjacent side streets were littered with glass, and at many places broken and twisted window frames lay upon the sidewalk.

Besides the glass, the streets, sidewalks and window sills were covered with a fine black and white dust, the particles of which glittered as do metal filings. Many persons thought it had been carried in the dense cloud of smoke that settled over the city soon after the first explosion.

The police of the Second Precinct, which takes in the territory bounded by Warren Street, Broadway, Whitehall Street, and the North River, estimated yesterday afternoon that 50,000 windows had been shattered in that precinct. Of these, more than 500 were large and costly plate glass store fronts.

Police Board Up Store Fronts.

Fearing that the news of the open store fronts would attract thieves, the police took every precaution against looting. Reserves were called from all other precincts to the Second, where Captain Walter Rouse put them to work boarding up windows where valuable contents were exposed. So quickly and thoroughly was this work done that few complaints of theft had been made up to 6 o'clock last evening.

It was reported early that several buildings and tall chimneys had been damaged by the concussion that had shaken them to their foundations. This, however, was revealed to be untrue by a preliminary investigation. Although it is not doubted that some old buildings in West, Whitehall, and Washington Streets may have been weakened, no call has been made upon the Building Department for an inspection. All of the Building Inspectors reported for duty, but they were not needed.

Buildings in Battery Place, Broadway, West, Washington, and Greenwich Streets suffered most, as they were not sheltered by other structures, and were almost directly opposite the explosion.

Loss to Whitehall Building.

Of buildings in that region, the thirty-two-story Whitehall Building at Battery Place and West Street, running through to Washington Street, is the largest, fronting 300 feet on West Street and 190 feet on Battery Place. The Superintendent estimated that about 500 windows were shattered into pieces hardly larger than a half dollar. The west face of the building bore the full force of the blast, and on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth floors not only were the windows broken, but doors and partitions in the interior were torn out. All the big plate glass windows on the second floor of the west front were also blown in.

Of the public buildings about Battery Park the Custom House was most damaged. On State Street front ten big windows were splintered on the first floor, thirteen on the second, nine on the third, and six on the fourth. On the main front facing Bowling Green seven big windows were destroyed and a dozen or more on the Bridge and Whitehall Street fronts.

In the United States Army Building at Water and Whitehall Streets about a dozen windows were broken, while the Produce Exchange Building lost about fifty windows on its Broadway front, including several large plate store fronts and a number on Stone and Beaver Streets.

In the Battery Park Building and in the Chesbrough Building, at 17 State Street, the ground floor store fronts were broken, as were many windows in the upper stories. At the Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State Street, ten windows were shattered in the front of the building. The Lutheran Mission, at 8 State Street, also suffered.

Along Broadway from Bowling Green to Fulton Street few buildings escaped the loss of at least a few windows. In the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, the south window on the first floor was broken, and two on the third floor. All the first floor windows of the Hamburg-American Building, at 45 Broadway, were broken.

Many windows, both large and small, were broken in the Broad and Wall Street region. In the J. P. Morgan bank building, at Broad and Wall, one 10 by 12 window was broken on Wall Street and another of the same size on the Broad Street side. The Stock Exchange escaped with little damage, as did the Bankers Trust Building, at Wall and Nassau Streets.

Almost miraculously, two of New York's largest structures, the Equitable and Woolworth Buildings, suffered little damage. In the Woolworth Building two plate glass windows were broken on the Barclay Street side and a few in the upper stories. In the Equitable Building the half-circle window over the Broadway main entrance was broken, as well as several ordinary office windows on the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors.

Many West Street buildings between Liberty Street and Battery Place had their front windows broken. The Crystal Building, at 44 and 46 West Street, a thirteen-story structure, lost seventy-five windows, while the adjacent tenements and old warehouses were badly damaged.

In Liberty and Cortlandt Streets many store fronts were shattered, but there was no severe damage east of Broadway.

Roof of Aquarium Shattered.

Employes of the Aquarium in Battery Park were kept busy yesterday getting the broken glass and screens out of the fish tanks, where it was feared that the fishes might die as a result of the porpoise and other large fish. Practically the entire roof of the building, which was breakable, was precipitated onto the floor and into the tanks.

In spite of the tremendous concussion from the explosion, none of the exhibits was damaged. The employes consider it remarkable that none of the glass was broken.

The police in Brooklyn spent all of yesterday in an examination of the business districts to ascertain what damage had been done. It was learned that 1,983 windows had been broken in stores and office buildings. No record was obtained of the damage inflicted in any private dwelling or in any hotel.

$35,000 LOSS IN HOBOKEN.

Concussion's Path Marked by a Diagonal Line of Destruction.

Leo Mayer, a realty operator in Hoboken, estimated that the broken glass there amounted to $35,000 at least, and perhaps more. The area of breakage began at the southwest corner of the city and ran diagonally northeast. There were no breaks above Tenth and Washington Streets, the last being in the Elks Home in Washington Street.

The Italian Memorial window in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Monroe and Newark Streets, which cost $1,000, was shattered. The smashing of glass in the city prison caused a panic among the prisoners, and resulted in such a violent case of hysteria in a woman prisoner that she was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

All the police wires were put out of commission, and the police were summoned from their homes to guard stores by a messenger service in patrol wagons and motor cars. Not a robbery was reported.

THOUSANDS VIEW DAMAGE.

City South of City Hall Almost as Populous as on Business Days.

The region south of Canal Street, which is usualy deserted on Sundays, was almost as populous yesterday as on a business day. Hundreds of automobiles and motor cycles were careering about, and the street cars were loaded to the running boards with sightseers. Signs of the damage began at City Hall Park and grew toward the south. The freaks of damage were frequent, and long stretches of Broadway were strewn with broken glass.

The guardians of the Equitable Building, at Cedar Street, had roped off the sidewalk, for, although the broken glass had been swept up, there were many jagged gaps in its wilderness of windows and slivers of glass hung dangerously loose.

Between buildings that had escaped all damage one would stand with yawning window openings. The big plate windows of the New England Lines, at 171 Broadway, had been smashed, while next door windows of equal size and apparently as fragile stood unmarred. Across the way on the north corner three big windows had fallen cleanly from their frames, those of the adjoining store had suffered similarly while those of the one next door had escaped damage.

It was that way throughout the district. Merchants whose windows were gone had stationed watchmen before these, and these men sat, usually in comfortable chairs, talking amicably with any who wished to discuss the accident.

Early in the morning hundreds of business men had hurried to their properties. One clothing merchant, who had lost four big windows, came around with assistants and tacked up a big sign reading, "Why worry? The glass will be in tomorrow." But this spirit of optimism was not prevalent. There were many worried faces among the men who moved restlessly, with visions of thieves and rioters, of shake foundations, and crash of fortunes.

In the narrow streets crossing Broadway there were many broken windows, and not a few of them were the old-fashioned small panes, which seemed to prove that it was not the greater area of plate glass that made it fragile.

The skyscrapers came off as well as buildings of five or six stories. Little damage was done above sixth floors, and the losses were usually below the fifth story. The old Stewart Building, at Broadway and Chambers Street, nearly a mile from the Battery, was badly shaken, and half a dozen windows were out. On the opposite side of Broadway a big clothing store lost all of its windows, and the old Court House, in City Hall Park, was jarred to its foundations and lost a number of lights.

Nobody could explain why some plate-glass windows were jarred out while others remained sound, unless it was evidence that some glaziers are more skillful than others.

The visitors remained in thro

WASHINGTON STARTS EXPLOSION INQUIRY

Department of Justice Gets a Preliminary Report from Investigators Here.

ARMY HEARD COMPLAINTS

Location of Anchorages for War Ammunition Were Fixed by Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A thorough investigation of the explosion which occurred in New York early today is to be made by the Department of Justice. A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigations, received a preliminary report today from a special agent of the department in New York, but this report contained nothing to question the theory that the disaster was an accident.

Another official of the Department of Justice said that undoubtedly the Government will make an inquiry to determine whether the explosion was in any way the offshoot of a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The seriousness of the New York catastrophe, he said, would demand the closest investigation.

It was suggested that the care with which the department has inquired into comparatively minor explosions at munitions factories and aboard ships forecasts an extended and most painstaking investigation of the New York tragedy. Mr. Bielaski, however, said tonight that the department has as yet received no information that would justify a suspicion that there is an anti-neutrality plot involved. He intimated that the Government's investigators would hold their opinion in reserve until additional reports were received.

Believes Blast an Accident.

"All I can say at this time," said Mr. Bielaski, "is that we have received a preliminary report from one of our agents in New York. This report came today, and is general in its character.

"There is nothing in it to justify action now by the Department of Justice. Our investigator there seems to think that the explosion was an accident. The future course of the department, of course, will depend upon reports we receive from New York. The preliminary report in question did not go into details regarding the loss of life or property damage. I cannot say what will be done, if anything, until we have more information at hand.

"It is believed here that officials of the Department of Justice will take up the New York explosion mystery tomorrow. If additional investigators are deemed necessary they will be sent to New York, although it is understood that the department has a number of agents there ready to put themselves in immediate touch with the situation. If the accident theory is borne out with fuller investigation, the department's inquiry will be shortlived; but the assurance was given here tonight, by one in a position to speak, that undoubtedly the Department of Justice would lend its aid in the solution of the explosion mystery and devote itself particularly to the question of whether it was the result of an anti-neutrality plot.

Locations Fixed by Army.

It was learned that from time to time the War Department has received protests from New York residents regarding the danger arising from the handling of vast quantities of explosives in New York Harbor. Army engineers have given the problem considerable study, it was said, but the so-called "explosive anchorages" were unchanged.

Army engineers, having jurisdiction over anchorage matters in New York Harbor, selected three anchorages at which explosives might be handled. When complaints were received from those who feared just such an explosion as has occurred, the War Department, it is understood, did not change the location of these anchorages because no better arrangements could be made.

An investigation of harbor conditions at New York was completed last week by the army engineers, but it was said tonight that no recommendation was made concerning the "explosive anchorages," and apparently it was not the intention of the department to make any change in regulations affecting handling of shipments of explosives in the harbor. The commercial importance of the traffic in war munitions demanded accommodations at the country's chief port for the loading and shipment of explosives, and the War Department is expected to assume the position that, while the explosion is regrettable, it cannot be attributed in any way to Federal negligence.

MANY INQUIRIES ARE ON.

County, City, and Interstate Commerce Commission Officials Act.

County Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County, N. J., was notified at Millington, N. J., of the explosion, and said last night that he would go to Jersey City at once and make an investigation. Chief of Police Monahan last night detailed Inspector Philip Leonard and Captain Thomas Nugent of the Ocean Avenue Station to investigate the fire.

R. W. Barrett, Assistant General Solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, said last night that he had asked H. W. Belnap, Chief of the Division of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to institute an investigation of the explosion.

H. A. Campbell, Inspector of Explosives for the Interstate Commerce Commission, arrived at the scene of the Jersey City explosion yesterday afternoon and immediately began an investigation of the disaster. During the afternoon Mr. Campbell examined a number of witnesses and made an inspection of the wreckage on Black Tom Island. He said that his investigation would be continued today and that a complete report of his findings would be forwarded to the Commission in Washington.

The origin of the fire, whether or not it was due to negligence on the part of one or several persons and the nature of the explosives which caused so much damage, will be gone into in detail in Mr. Campbell's report.

EXPLOSIVES EXPERT TALKS.

Egan Says They Should Be Loaded from Car to Ship.

Owen Egan, Inspector of Combustibles for New York, said yesterday that he thought the danger of explosions such as occurred on Black Tom Island would be lessened if instead of loading the explosives from cars to tugs or barges to be transferred from them to ships there was an arrangement whereby the cars of explosives could be run onto floats such as the New Haven road has and thus taken to the ship. Mr. Egan said:

"This would cut out one handling of the explosives and the most dangerous one. The handling at the ship would not bring into menace so many lives and so much property."

"Our regulations in regard to handling of dynamite and other explosives in New York City are very strict. No explosive of any kind may be loaded from a pier to a boat or ship in New York. Formerly it was permitted to load explosives from a lighter to a boat tied up to a dock in New York. But in 1912, after the last bad explosion in this section that was changed, forbidding even the smallest quantity to be transferred at any of our piers, nor may dynamite be stored in New York.

"The dynamite used in blasting in New York is kept in small quantities in magazines and its handling is so regulated that only small amounts are held over night in the city. These magazines are of five classes, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The No. 5 has a permit for twenty-five pounds. This runs up in quantity to No. 1, which may have 1,000 pounds, but there is rarely over 600 pounds in the largest magazines—that is only what is required for the day's supply. Every morning the amount of dynamite needed for blasting in New York, as in the new subway and work of that kind, is brought by the du Pont company from Communipaw in a special tug, in charge of men who have proved by examination their qualifications to handle explosives.

"From the tug the explosive is loaded into a specially constructed automobile and by it delivered to the various places in the city where it is required. The automobile, I understand, cost $15,000. It has a set of springs and cushions so designed as to reduce all jar to a minimum. The two men who are assigned to this automobile must have a license from the city to handle explosives. Their examination takes place at Fire Headquarters, and all applicants must show indubitable fitness to handle explosives. A man so licensed is given a card, on the back of which is his photograph.

PANICS IN HOSPITALS HERE.

Excitement of Patients Aggravated by Rush of Crowds to Doors.

In lower Manhattan, where the force of the explosion seemed to have a peculiarly violent effect, the hospitals became centers for crowds of people, some of them cut by broken glass and others, merely panic-stricken, who fled to the hospitals as places of refuge.

In Beth Israel Hospital, 70 Jefferson Street, Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip, and the Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway, the patients were panic-stricken and it took the best efforts of the hospital staffs to quiet them.

At Beth Israel Hospital a crowd of several hundred frightened residents of the neighborhood hurried to the hospital for shelter. Some women fainted and had to be treated in the wards. The excitement reached the patients and it took nearly an hour for Superintendent Louis J. Frank and the head nurse, Miss Sharp, to get full control of the situation.

Several windows were broken in Gouverneur Hospital, and the 180 patients, imagining that an earthquake had occurred, became panic-stricken. Some were hysterical.

There were similar scenes in the People's Hospital at 206 Second Avenue. The patients in St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street, imagined that the new Seventh Avenue Subway had blown up, and were calmed with difficulty. Many injuries from broken glass were treated.

PREPARE TO SHIP GLASS.

Pittsburgh Manufacturers Say They Are Able to Fill Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—The big plate glass manufacturers here, when advised tonight that they would be called on to replace a large amount of plate glass damaged by the explosion in New York, said that whatever would be required could be shipped from stock at the various warehouses. Since the European war glass makers have been reaping a harvest owing to the fact that Belgian glass, which was the principal competitor of American-made glass, had been cut off from importation.

As a result stocks at warehouses are not large. One maker said that unless an unprecedented amount of glass was destroyed in New York the plants of one company could make all the glass required to repair the damage in a few days, so that no hardship would be imposed on owners of buildings.

He also vouchsafed the information that fully 80 per cent. of the plate glass in the country was protected by insurance, and that this was especially true in New York.

PLATTSBURG FORCE TO GO ON 9-DAY HIKE

7,000 Recruits to Start from Camp This Morning on a Long Practice March.

PLAN BIG SHAM BATTLE

Tons of Blank Cartridges Provided for War Game Between the Blues and Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 30.—The Plattsburg Brigade, nearly 7,000 strong, will start at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for a nine days' practice march, and will participate in a big war game under the direction of Major Gen. Wood and a staff of regular army officers. The brigade is made up of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Training Regiments and the Second Training Battery of Artillery.

Cavalry Troops I and K and a machine gun detachment will go along on the hike, making their own camps, but staying near the infantrymen. The general situation outlined in the orders which have been issued is that war has been declared between the Reds, as the enemy, and the Blues. The St. Lawrence is the boundary between the two countries. The Red forces have occupied Watertown and Ogdensburg, and have sent detachments eastward through the Adirondacks. The Blue division is at Plattsburg and will march to stop the enemy's advance.

Each day's problem will be issued separately as the forces advance. The troops will not engage in manoeuvres on the first two days of the march. They will cover about ten miles a day. The selection of camp sites which would accommodate the entire brigade without separating the units has been made by Major Peter Murray, the camp commander, and his staff. The sites have been so chosen as to give an abundant supply of water every day, and also a place for bathing.

From Plattsburg the brigade will march to a point near the mouth of the Ausable River, due south, where it will camp for the first night.

The next day the force will go south to Keeseville. The third day it will turn west to Rogers, after which, on succeeding days, it will move north to Harkness, Schuyler Falls and Cadyville, where a camp will be made for over Sunday. Monday night the troops will camp two miles from Plattsburg, getting in early Tuesday morning.

The task of transporting the supplies needed for the brigade has been planned by Captain W. S. Bowen, the Brigade Quartermaster. Much of the supplies will go by rail to the nearest points and the rest will be carried by twenty-five auto trucks. A motor-cycle squadron will also accompany the brigade for messenger service. Each man will carry all the supplies which are absolutely necessary for one night's camping. Beside that each squad will pack a kit bag containing extra blankets and shoes and a sweater.

Not only the recruits, but all of the officers below the rank of Battalion Commanders as well, will sleep in dog tents, which are carried in the packs.

Major Wallace DeWitt of the Medical Corps will be the Brigade Medical Officer. There will be two surgeons for each regiment, and they will be assisted by the forty physicians who are members of the Medical Training Corps. Nearly every company in the business men's regiments has several physicians as members, and they will be provided with first-aid kits.

Three and a half tons of blank cartridges will be fired daily by the recruits in their manoeuvres. After they finish the day's fighting they will eat before starting out the next day. 7,400 pounds of meat, 4,800 pounds of bread, 1,440 dozen eggs and other food. These will be carried from the nearest rail point. Some of the farmers along the route asked to be allowed to furnish the supplies. One told Captain Bowen that he was able to supply a large quantity of milk every day, forty quarts if they wanted it. Captain Bowen replied that he needed about 3,000 quarts daily.

Post Office Inspector Smith, who is in the Sixth Regiment, has been detailed to take charge of the mail, which will be delivered to the different companies daily along the hike. He will bring the mail from Plattsburg every day, arranging it for delivery on the way out.

To spur the rookies on and to cheer them up along the march the camp commander has arranged to have the Coast Artillery band go along. General Wood will accompany the brigade during the entire march. Major Peter Murray, Major Harrison Hall, the camp Adjutant, and Captain Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aide, also will go.

WHITMAN PROTEST RUMORED

Report He Will Ask President to Send New York Troops Home.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 30.—A high officer of one of the regiments today received a letter from a friend in New York, who is a national figure in politics, in which it was said that Governor Whitman was about to ask that President Wilson immediately send the New York troops home.

In the communication it was said that the Republican Party intended to use the continued concentration of the troops along the border as a campaign issue.

MRS. RONALDS DIES IN HER LONDON HOME

American Woman Prominent in Society in London and Paris for Half a Century.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Frances Ronalds on July 28, at her London residence, 7 Cadogan Place.

Mrs. Ronalds was the widow of Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, long famous as a whip here and known as the "Father of American Coaching." Before her marriage, in 1850, she was Miss Mary Frances Carter of Boston, and was noted for her beauty and singing.

She first became prominent in Europe in the days of the Second Empire in France. She was the acknowledged leader of the American colony in Paris, and was the best known of the clique called "the Tuileries Americans." After the Franco-Prussian War Mrs. Ronalds went to live in London, where her home in Cadogan Place became famous as a gathering place for artists and musicians. In those days it was said that she could make or mar a musician. Sir Arthur Sullivan, who was one of her most devoted friends, left her a large sum of money and the manuscript of "The Lost Chord."

For nearly two decades she was the recognized leader of American society at the British capital, and was a close friend of the late Queen Victoria, King Edward, and of Queen Alexandra.

Her acquaintance with Napoleon III. was brought about in an unusual and romantic manner. Noted for her beauty, she attracted the attention of the Empress Eugenie, who commanded her to come to the Palace of the Tuileries to a garden party. Mrs. Ronalds attended the party and at the close was unfortunate to fall into one of the artificial lakes that dot the gardens of the Palace. She cried for help, and Napolean III. brushed aside his followers and rescued her from her dangerous plight.

On June 3, 1910, it was reported that Mrs. Ronalds had died at her home in Paris. This mistake arose through a confusion of names, as it was Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds who died in Paris. She was Miss Pauline Antoinette Wittmeyer of this city before her marriage.

Mrs. Mary Frances Ronalds was the mother of Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and Reginald Ronalds.

AUTO RAN INTO TRAIN.

Long Island Road Says Drivers' Carelessness Increases.

General Manager J. A. McCrea of the Long Island Railroad said yesterday that reckless driving of automobiles and other vehicles over Long Island grade crossings is increasing rather than diminishing.

"We have records of 140 distinct cases of recklessness which have occurred in the last seven months, and if drivers continue to violate the safety rules at this rate for the rest of the year, the record for recklessness in 1916 will exceed that of 1915," he said.

This year sixty-one automobiles ran through lowered gates and twenty-two horse-drawn vehicles broke through, making a total of eighty-three broken gates. So far this year there have been twelve collisions between trains and automobiles. In some cases automobiles actually ran into trains. Seven wagons were struck by trains at crossings.

"Last February two persons were killed, and there have been seventeen people injured at crossings. In the last seven months sixteen automobiles have been destroyed or damaged.

"All of these accidents have happened at crossings where we have crossing watchmen who operate gates or use signals."

PRESIDENT AT OLD POINT.

Mayflower There Several Hours—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Aboard.

OLD POINT, Va., July 30.—The yacht Mayflower, with the President and Mrs. Wilson on board, left Hampton Roads at noon today to complete the week-end cruise by a leisurely trip up the Potomac to Washington. The Mayflower is expected to reach the capital tomorrow. All afternoon she lay at anchor off Old Point, but the Presidential party did not come ashore.

Launches constantly circled around the yacht during the morning and a crowd lined the Old Point dock in the hope of catching a glimpse of the President. The armored cruiser North Carolina, assigned to neutrality duty outside the capes, remained anchored nearby, and when the Mayflower steamed past her, the crews of both vessels manned the rails. By direction of the President, however, no other honor was accorded him by the cruiser and there was no salute from Fortress Monroe.

Luncheon to Aid Aero Station Plan.

The Harlem Board of Commerce will give a luncheon at Pabst's Harlem Casino, West 125th Street, on Thursday, Aug. 10, at which there will be more than 500 guests, for the purpose of arousing interest in the hydroaeroplane station to be established by the New York Flying Yacht Club at 127th Street and the Hudson River. Among those invited are Vincent Astor, Harry Payne Whitney, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Lawrence Sperry, Alan R. Hawley, Henry Woodhouse, and many others interested in aeronautics. Admiral Peary, Mr. Hawley, and others will speak.

MORE TUGS AT HAND TO AID DEUTSCHLAND

Arrival of the Britannia and Chicago at U-Boat's Pier Causes Excitement in Baltimore.

TIMMINS GETS UP STEAM

Revenue Cutter Is Asked to Convoy the Submarine, but the Appeal Is Referred to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Tugboats manoeuvring around the pier of the Deutschland today soon caused lively excitement on Locust Point. The news traveled fast, and in a few minutes hundreds of persons were hurrying to the Patapsco side of the Point in the hope of seeing the submarine towed from her slip at the foot of Andrea Street and headed down the river on her voyage to Germany. However, the Deutschland is still at Baltimore, and indications tonight were that she would be in this port tomorrow.

The Revenue cuter Apache anchored off the Baltimore Yacht Club this morning, and this caused much speculation. Inquirers were told that the anchoring had no significance. It was learned, however, that a request had been made to Captain Gamble, the commander, to convoy the submersible down the bay. This was referred to Washington. The Apache's commander said he had received no orders to convoy the submersible and had no official interest in her.

The tugs Britannia and Chicago came up to the Deutschland's pier today and the Britannia's Captain had a conference with officials on the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar. Afterward the tugs proceeded down the Patapsco River.

Early this morning the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the submarine from the Capes just three weeks ago, got up steam. Captain "Zach" Cullison remained on board the tug all night, and it is said arrangements were made to take on a pilot at short notice.

It can be said on good authority that the engines and submerging machinery of the Deutschland are in perfect condition, and that the vessel's departure is not delayed by any trouble aboard her.

Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the Deutschland, went motoring early this morning with Paul G. L. Hilken. Late tonight he had not returned. Captain Hintsch of the Neckar left the pier in his automobile at noon and did not return. The officers of the submersible left the ship at various times during the afternoon, and did not return until late at night. Practically all of the crew of the undersea merchantman left the vessel before dusk.

NORFOLK, Va., July 30.—The reported imminent departure from Baltimore of the German submarine Deutschland caused no activity today among the allied vessels waiting outside the Virginia Capes nor the ships of the neutrality watch maintained by the Navy Department.

The North Carolina and her convoy of destroyers which came inside the Capes on Saturday night remained all day in the vicinity of the President's yacht, the Mayflower. Not one of the cruisers composing the allied patrol came within discerning distance of the Cape Henry observatory.

The belief arose here that those directing the allied patrol, having become convinced that the Germans were waiting for them to relax their vigilance, had determined to keep out of sight as far as possible.

There was no explanation of the relaxation of vigilance on the part of the United States naval vessels, though the unofficial belief at the Portsmouth Navy Yard is that the fact of the ships having manifested their presence to the allied craft outside the Capes constitutes sufficient warning that they are on watch.

In the "German village" here, where residents are members of the crews of German liners, a story was current tonight that the Deutschland's real reason for awaiting arrival of the steamer before setting out was that the latter was convoyed by two war submarines, to which had been assigned the task of escorting the Deutschland back to Bremen.

According to their story, if the Bremen has no difficulty in getting in, the other submarines will submerge outside and await the Deutschland without disclosing their presence. Then, if allied cruisers attempt to molest the Deutschland, the story goes, they will be torpedoed.

Semi-officially it was reported here today that the British cruisers in the patrolling squad were the Suffolk, the Essex, and perhaps the Berwick, while the French vessels were the Conde and the Descartes.

JUSTIFIES TAPPING WIRES.

Magistrate House Exonerates the Police Department.

Following an investigation made at the request of Police Commissioner Woods of all of the cases in which telephone wires have been tapped, Magistrate Frederick E. House has completely exonerated the department of any abuse of its privilege. In a letter written to Commissioner Woods, which was made public yesterday, Magistrate House said that in no case was there an indication that the tapping was done for private, personal, or political reasons.

Speaking of the propriety of wire-tapping, Magistrate House said the question was simply whether the department should be allowed the right to use the same means of detection as the wrong-doer uses in the commission of crime. He believed that it would be a backward step to abolish the right.

"If the Police Department is to be denied the use, then the police are handicapped and at a disadvantage in the work which they are expected to do," the letter continues. "My investigation shows that by the aid of the telephone the police have been successful in a large number of cases submitted to me, and in only a few instances is there any ground to question the propriety of the police in tapping the telephone wires they did."

Magistrate House complimented Commissioner Woods upon the present high standard of efficiency in the department.

KRAMER LOSES A HEAT.

Champion Wins Race Despite Fact That Spencer Beats Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Arthur Spencer of Toronto surprised the crowd at the local Velodrome this afternoon when he rode around Frank Kramer, the national champion, in the final heat of the alternance race, a four-cornered match. Spencer, by beating Kramer in this heat, brought about a tie for second place with Marcel Dupuy of France. Kramer won the race, while Goullet was fourth. Kramer finished with 25 points, Dupuy and Spencer had 16 each, while Goullet totaled 15.

Kramer scored victories over Goullet and Spencer in the second heat and beat Goullet and Dupuy in the third. The initial heat was won by Dupuy, with Goullet second and Spencer third.

BANK RESOURCES INCREASE.

State Institutions Show Healthy Growth in Their Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—An increase of $12,716,675 in the resources of the 204 State banks of credit and discount is shown by their reports to the State Banking Department for the period March 7 to June 30 last, carrying the aggregate resources to $818,393,787. In the same period the deposits increased $13,246,859 to a total of $719,854,252. The tabulation to the last two reports shows these comparisons:

RESOURCES.

	June 30.	March 17.
Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities	$23,507,977	$22,612,831
Other securities	103,836,812	97,108,779
Real estate owned	20,906,277	21,043,411
Mortgages owned	12,814,721	12,583,360
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	10,974,904	11,014,527
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	167,668,982	163,747,425
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased, not secured by collateral	216,070,873	200,726,079
Overdrafts	158,718	123,918
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	93,057,118	97,967,182
Specie	49,268,835	48,326,127
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	20,671,892	22,606,217
Federal Reserve notes	839,692	862,078
Cash items	92,957,781	92,271,987
Customers' liability on acceptances	2,530,614	2,492,091
Other assets	3,127,989	3,188,401
Add for cents	802	779
Total	$818,393,787	$805,677,112

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$35,558,000	$35,133,000
Surp. on market value	54,810,372	54,812,598
Preferred deposits:		
Due N. Y. State savings banks	29,353,536	29,108,401
Due N. Y. State savings and loan assings, credit unions, and land bank	1,142,039	1,063,769
Deposits by State	7,617,567	10,288,614
Deposits by Superintendent of Banks	493,145	376,813
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets	2,947,586	2,979,021
Deposits otherwise preferred	69,921	69,198
Due depositors not preferred	620,012,858	580,292,399
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	58,217,620	73,429,178
Bills payable	465,000	825,373
Rediscounts	62,309	193,719
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	2,591,191	2,538,061
Other liabilities	5,049,283	5,586,591
Add for cents	378	377
Total	$818,393,787	$805,677,112
Total deposits	$719,854,252	$706,607,393

For the same time the seventy-seven private bankers show an increase in resources of $212,302, the total going to $14,044,833. The deposits increased $264,130, making the aggregate $8,589,202.

ASSAILS UNION SEMINARY.

Harlem Tent Evangelist Says the Institution Ignores the Cross.

In Tent Evangel, Harlem, last night the Rev. G. W. McPherson, the Baptist evangelist, again attacked the evolutionists in religion. His first sermon on that theme, three or four weeks ago, attracted the attention of the whole country.

Last night Union Seminary, New England College professors, Congregationalists, many Presbyterians, and all Ethical Culturists, got uncomplimentary mention. Especially severe was the evangel superintendent on churches, traditionally orthodox, which have this Summer lent their pulpits to preachers of what Mr. McPherson called advanced Unitarianism.

The preacher said: "The new theology as taught at Union Seminary, and, alas! many other seminaries in these days has no need of nor place in it for the atoning death of Jesus Christ.

"In the application of that philosophy to religion there is no room for redemption. The necessity for redemption is a denial of evolution as a working hypothesis. That is why Union rejects the cross. Union could get along nicely without the cross. It is an embarrassment. Union uses it only as an incident in a theological system."

The speaker said the virulence of the controversy, more bitter than he had ever known it, was shown by the letters he had received, some commending, but many others violently attacking him. He said the letters had come from every part of the country.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. ROBINSON

Accused Her Husband of Taking Woman on a Trip to Europe.

A decree of divorce against Arthur Robinson, formerly head of the Stock Exchange firm of Arthur Robinson & Co., and graduate of Columbia University in 1901, has been signed by Supreme Court Justice Clark in a suit brought by Mrs. Andrea Paton Robinson. The decree was granted on testimony involving a woman who took a trip abroad with the defendant as "Mrs. Arthur Robinson."

The case was heard in secret before former Judge Martin L. Stover as referee. The evidence showed that Robinson registered at the Vanderbilt Hotel on March 6 last with a woman known as his wife. His former partner, Frederick Heath Dotiglas, member of the New York Stock Exchange, was called to testify that the signature on the hotel register in a woman's handwriting was not that of Mrs. Robinson.

Checks for food and drinks at the hotel were also included in the evidence. Cornelius Van de Stedt, assistant general passenger agent of the Holland-America Line, testified that "Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson" occupied a stateroom on the liner Rotterdam, sailing for Rotterdam by way of Falmouth, on March 11 last, which cost Robinson $360. The witness said that the pair kept to their room most of the time.

Mr. Robinson denied the charges against him and his attorney, E. C. Moen, contended that the bulk of the evidence should not have been received.

Ridgefield Park Bars Stray Cats.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., July 30.—A short time ago the Village Commissioners of Ridgefield Park created a stir by having stray dogs caught and sold to a New York institution for vivisection purposes, receiving $5 per dog. Several women protested, and the practice ceased. Now the Board of Health has ordered all stray cats and kittens to be rounded up, offering 25 cents for each cat and 10 cents for each kitten. The board regards this as an infantile paralysis preventive measure.

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Beginning today at 8:30 A. M.

An Important Clearance

Sale of 10,000 Men's Shirts

EVERY shirt in our Autumn stock must be fresh and NEW. Therefore, we have reduced a large quantity of shirts from our regular Summer stock and combined with them the choicest garments of a special purchase to sell at these remarkable prices today.

At $1.85—Shirts formerly sold at $2.50 and $3, and high-grade shirts of a special purchase. Made of silk and cotton and all silk fabrics, Tartan cords, Glen Royal Zephyrs, mercerized cloths and fine quality crede cloth.

At $1.45—Shirts formerly sold at $2 and $2.50, and selected garments from a special purchase. Made of silk and cotton fabrics, handloomed crepes, crede cloth, Tartan cords, dimities and mercerized cloths.

The designs include cluster and pencil stripe effects, satin stripes, figured and jacquard designs.

Negligees with soft cuffs, and pleated models with stiff cuffs. All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Also for today—Monday

Men's Embroidered Crepe Neckwear

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Brand new, hand-barred scarfs in a wide range of exclusive hand-machine embroidered designs.

Made of satin-backed all silk crepe meteor that will hold its shape longer than any other crepe neckwear material obtainable.

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Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from $28, $25, $23 & $20—to

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Plus a few Pertinent Remarks

To be quite frank about it, this sale is not an appeal, but an opportunity. We are not asking a favor, we are conferring one! There is a vast difference between the customary frantic attempts to get rid of unsalable merchandise and this remarkable offering of fine Saks Suits at savings that range up to $11 per suit. And it is from that point of view that we ask you to regard this sale, for any other point of view is erroneous and unjust to you and to us. These are this season's Saks Suits—all that is left of our $28, $25, $23 and $20 selections—and we invite you to take your choice at $17 before the available supply is exhausted.

A small charge will be made for alterations

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RUSSIANS STRIKE KOVEL LINE AGAIN

Break Over Trenches and Capture 960 Germans with Four Cannon.

DIG IN ACROSS STOKHOD

British Military Experts Predict Early Evacuation of Both Kovel and Lemberg.

BOTHMER DOUBLY FLANKED

Berlin Admits Withdrawal from One Stokhod Salient—Vienna Reports Ground Regained West of Lutsk.

LONDON, July 30.—The Russians' remarkable victories reveal a most interesting situation. The army of the German General, Count von Bothmer, holding the Stripa near the Lemberg-Tarnopol Railroad, was a few weeks ago being outflanked on the south by General Letchitsky's successful advance, when the Dniester floods prevented further progress by the Russians. This enabled von Bothmer to hold on to the threatened position. General Sakharoff then devoted himself to enveloping von Bothmer's forces on the north, with what success is seen in his double victory west of Lutsk and at Brody.

Thus, outflanked north and south, it is considered impossible that Count von Bothmer can longer delay extricating himself from his precarious position, even if he can now do so without serious losses. The Russians at Brody are at present nearer Lemberg than von Bothmer's forces, which are entrusted with Lemberg's defense, and although the country between Brody and Lemberg is very difficult, it becomes a question whether the evacuation of both Kovel and Lemberg will not soon become necessary.

Break Through German Line.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—In the region of Kovel and Brody, in Volhynia, and also in the region to the south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, the Russians continue to advance, and are pushing back the Austro-Germans, say today's Russian official statements. The latest communication issued this evening follows:

On the Stokhod our troops are engaged in fighting which is developing favorably for us. Yesterday 21 officers and 940 men were taken prisoner and four guns and four machine guns were captured.

In the direction of Kovel and to the south of the Rojitche-Kovel railway station, our detachments have broken through the enemy first line, and continue to advance. As a result of the fighting here 19 officers and 300 German soldiers and four machine guns have been taken.

A company of one of our rifle regiments succeeded in breaking through to the rear of the enemy. It passed his batteries, repulsed an attack made by German cavalry, and captured a regimental commander, after which it returned safely.

In an attack made south of Pustonty we captured over 100 German prisoners.

A bulletin issued earlier in the day read as follows:

More than twelve German aeroplanes effected a raid on Dvinsk and threw about seventy bombs on the place. Twelve of our own machines, notwithstanding the enemy's bombardment, engaged the raiders and put them to flight. An aviator on the cavalry staff, Captain Kosakoff, overtook one German machine and, after a fierce fight, brought it to earth. Our flying squadron bombarded the station at Elovka.

To the east of Baranovitchi an enemy aeroplane was brought down by us, and two aviators of the Thirty-fifth German Aviation Detachment were taken prisoners. The machine was destroyed by fire.

On the River Stokhod our detachments continue to fortify themselves on the left bank of the river.

In the Kovel and Brody areas, and also in the region to the south of the Dniester, our troops continue to advance, pushing the enemy back.

Berlin Says Foe Was Repulsed.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—Russian attacks against the German forces under General von Linsingen northwest of Kovel, in Volhynia, increased in extent and in intensity yesterday, according to the German official statement given out today. The attacks, which resulted in hand-to-hand fighting in some places, broke down. Whenever the Russians penetrated the German trenches, the statement says, the invaders were ejected by a counterattack or their advance was restricted. The statement follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Strong enemy patrols were prevented by our fire from crossing the Duna. Railway buildings on the Wilejka-Molodechno-Minsk line, being used for the transport of troops, and also on the railway stations of Pogorjelzy and Horodyshchy, on the front of the army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, were successfully bombarded. In the evening a Russian attack south of Skrobowa broke down completely under our fire.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: The enemy attacks increased in extent and intensity. With the exception of certain regions on the Stobychwa front—on the River Stokhod northeast of Kovel—they have been extended as far as to the west of Sheretechk. They broke down with tremendous losses, mostly under our curtain of fire. Only at certain points of the entire front did it come to hand-to-hand fighting. Wherever the enemy had penetrated he was again ejected by our counterattack, or his advance was restricted.

In the course of the night the withdrawal which had been planned for a long time from the Stokhod curve, which projects toward the east and north of the Kovel-Rovno railway, was carried through without interference from the enemy.

Army of Count von Bothmer: Again yesterday Russian local attacks northwest and west of Buczacz met with no success.

Austrian Official Version.

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops in their attacks against Austro-Hungarian forces south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, were brought to a halt on July 28 before the second Teutonic line east of Tlumach, according to the Austrian official statement issued July 29. At other points in Galicia all Russian attacks were repulsed, while in the region west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, it is asserted, the Germans and Austro-Hungarians regained a considerable part of the ground which was captured by the Russians on Friday. The text of the Austrian official statement follows:

The enemy yesterday resumed his attacks on an extended front. South of the Dniester River the Russian wave was stopped before our second line to the east of Tlumach.

Northeast and southeast of Monasterzyska enemy attacking columns advanced both day and night against the positions of the Austro-Hungarians and the Germans. They were everywhere repulsed. The foreground was covered with dead and severely wounded Russians.

All attempts made by the enemy to break through our lines near Zvinitoze were futile.

To the west of Lutsk the Germans and Austro-Hungarians regained a considerable part of the terrain given up yesterday.

Between the Turija and the Rovno-Kovel railway, after the repulse of several enemy attacks, the defenders still standing beyond the Stokhod were withdrawn beyond the river.

A Russian attempt to advance in massed formation northwest of Sokul this morning (Saturday) failed. The enemy's losses were great.

VIENNA, July 30, (via London.)—The Austrian official statement, issued today, reads:

The battles in East Galicia and Volhynia continue with undiminished violence, especially near Molodyioff, northwest of Kolomea, and west and northwest of Bucsacz, but the Russian attacks were unsuccessful. West of Lutsk the Russians temporarily succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but were ejected by a counter attack.

Turks in Sofia Boun dfor Galicia.

SOFIA, July 29, (via Athens and London, July 30.)—The first trainload of Turkish soldiers passed through the Bulgarian capital today, bound for the Galician front.

Dispatches from Switzerland aSturday said that a Turkish army, estimated at 70,000 strong, was being concentrated on the Hungarian plains for the defense of Hungary against a Russian invasion.

PREPARE FOR NEW DRIVE.

Three Directions in Which Russians May Develop Their Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Again a smashing blow has been dealt at the enemy. There are two main areas of Russian success. One is on the southern flank of the Lutsk salient on a front of over seventy miles. The other is a much shorter front in far Southeastern Galicia, south of the Dniester. Naturally, only scanty information is available regarding the results hitherto attained. The general picture of the warfare is approximately as follows:

The brilliant successes of General Sakharoff, resulting in Brody being enveloped, were followed by a general forward movement on a wide front south of the railway line toward Kovel. When Brody fell into Russian hands early Friday morning all Russia rejoiced, realizing that this step opened a direct route to Lemberg. All this is generally considered as a prelude to a repetition of the glorious Autumn campaign of 1914.

The capture of Brody itself cost the Russians three days of hard fighting, since the enemy thoroughly realized its importance as head of the railway to Lemberg. Meanwhile, further north, the enemy's positions were being stormed, and, he is now retreating beyond the Stokhod. Still further north pressure on the northern flank of the Lutsk salient has been relieved, and the Russians have regained Gulevitchi, and there have constructed bridges and are digging themselves in on the western bank of the Stokhod, with no natural obstacle between them and Kovel, twenty miles further west.

A glance at the map will show the value of this success gained close to the very important Kovel railway station. Kovel thus is threatened from the east and southeast. Vladimir-Volynski likewise is threatened from the east, while further south the direction of the Russian advance is toward Sokal and Stoyanov, heads of important railways leading into the heart of Galicia. A few days now will show in which of these directions the Russians intend developing their initial success.

One point must be emphasized, namely, the number of enemy prisoners so far approaches 400,000, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy cannot but have cost him heavy losses in killed and wounded also.

In view of the southwestwardly trend of this push, the news from Southern Galicia is especially interesting. General Letchitsky is once more on the move, and his capture of heavy artillery shows he penetrated deep into the enemy's lines. His advance in the Dniester Valley is all the more remarkable because recent floods covered a wide area and the roads in places were three feet under water. So decisive an advance, therefore, was hardly expected.

The enemy now sees his communications threatened by two great Russian efforts, and the beginning of the third year of the war promises to prove gratifying for the Allies.

Many Germans Refuse to Yield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—The London Times correspondent at Russian Headquarters on the Stokhod front, telegraphing July 29, says:

"The greatest success was scored in the region toward the head of the Stokhod, where the river is less wide. Here a length of first and second line trenches was taken, and we advanced to an average depth of four or five miles. All these positions were extremely strong, with three or four lines of trenches, prepared with the greatest skill within German engineering capacity. Everywhere the Russians demonstrated their superiority, forcing back at chosen points of attack the German defenses.

"The general direction of our advance is along the headwaters of the Stokhod toward the village of Ozerjany. The enemy is concentrating troops at Kovel, and the battle which is now widely developing is becoming one of the fiercest in this campaign. The battle for Kovel threatens the entire German campaign, hence they are fighting like demons and refusing to surrender. Many even who had been surrounded preferred Russian bayonets to capitulation.

"Both neighboring armies were engaged today and pressure on all fronts is making it difficult for the enemy to shift his reserve. On account of the extraordinary nature of the German defenses we must not expect the Russians to run over them in a few days. The results already attained are extraordinary when the strength of the German positions and the quantities of guns and ammunition are considered. Our losses are incredibly small viewed in the light of what has been accomplished."

Work of Kaledines's Army.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—In a summary of the work done by the Russian General Kaledines's army during the last five weeks The Times's Lutsk correspondent declares that the achievements of this segment of the Russian forces are "the most important performed by a single army since the beginning of the war."

"There is no single man," the correspondent continued, "whom the west should enshrine more prominently in the traditions of the great war than General Kaledines, who first broke the enemy's line and then crushed the German effort to regain the lost ground and restore their waning fortunes. A few weeks after taking command of this force General Kaledines advanced forty-seven miles, and then, against the heaviest concentrations the Germans were able to bring, he held the advantage he had gained until a redistribution of the Russian forces compelled the Germans to retire to positions on the Stokhod.

"This extraordinary commander, with his brilliant staff and superb troops, made possible the whole Russian offensive and its sweeping consequences."

REVIEW OF GREAT ADVANCE.

Mighty Attack Planned by Teutons Frustrated by Brusiloff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBNO, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—In order to appreciate the part played by General Sakharoff's army it is necessary fully to understand the situation on the whole front which followed Brusiloff's first sweeping advance.

When the Germans and Austrians, toward the latter end of June, were enabled by huge concentrations of reserves and guns to check the Russian advance a double offensive was planned by the Germans, with the object of forcing the Russians back to their Winter line, if possible, and certainly to retake Lutsk and restore their waning prestige. German offensive groups were concentrated at Kovel and between Gorochov and Stojanoff on the Styr.

The concentration of German troops brought from all other fronts to the Kovel sector, plus huge quantities of guns and munitions, enabled them by twenty-five consecutive attacks ending July 7 to accomplish a slight advance toward Lutsk. Then came the heroic movements of General Lesh and General Kaledines which with huge captures in prisoners compelled the Germans to fall back on the Stokhod position, thus ruining any chance of a successful offensive from the Kovel direction.

The Second Offensive.

Meantime, the second offensive, which was to strike Lutsk from the southwest, was gathering head rapidly, representing a concentration of many German and Austrian divisions and huge quantities of material. The task now allotted to Sakharoff was to deal with this group. The operations which began on July 16 form one of the most brilliant chapters of strategy on this entire front. Sakharoff planned that the movement should proceed in three phases, culminating in the capture of Brody.

The preparations being made by the Germans for their attack were of such a comprehensive nature, including such huge superiority in heavy guns, that Sakharoff decided not to await their attack. The enemy was so intent on his own impending blow, which had been planned entirely by the German Staff, that the Russian attack was utterly unexpected.

The German attack was contemplated in the direction of the Styr to Lutsk. Sakharoff struck from the flanks, launching his blow from Sokiln due south and from the south of Michailovka due west, thus threatening the German movement from three directions. The result of the first day's fighting was the utter destruction of the German offensive, throwing the enemy's lines back on the Lipa with the huge captures in men and guns already recorded.

Only upon occupation of this district did the Russians realize the terrific nature of the blow which they had anticipated. Every village was stored with shells while near all the batteries there were huge quantities piled on the flanks. So disastrous was the retreat that probably above 200,000 shells were captured, while a similar amount was probably exploded by the retiring enemy.

Leaving Austrians to Go It Alone.

This phase, ending July 17, marked finally the collapse of the German plans for counterattacks, and the enemy was thrown everywhere on to strictly defensive operations. It is also interesting to observe that since then the German formations have been disappearing rapidly from the Austrian front, indicating that the Germans have probably abandoned any further intention of risking their remaining strength in support of their collapsing ally.

The operations included in the first phase are called by the Russians the battle of Michailovka. This operation, however, was merely the first step, which was followed on July 20 by the second phase, which is called the battle of Berestechk. As the eastern front of the Austrian position in the vicinity of Ostroff was a strongly fortified original line, Sakharoff made here only a demonstration, delivering the real attack from Novo Selkis, taking the enemy for the second time on the flank, which he had not yet heavily fortified, forcing the passage of the Lipa in spite of the marshes and swollen river and in face of a heavy fire, driving the enemy back again and capturing huge quantities of prisoners and booty.

It is interesting to observe that the Russians used six nine-inch Austrian and German guns captured on July 16, as well as huge numbers of Austrian machine guns and rifles. Thus ended the second phase.

Third Phase as Scheduled.

The enemy line, now exclusively Austrian, was on the River Slonevka from Leszniow approximately to Radzivilloff. The third phase of the attack began July 25, and is still proceeding exactly as per the time schedule originally planned by Sakharoff.

As the fortifications in front of Brody were extremely strong, the Russians again attack by the flank at Leszniow, where the Austrians were not anticipating a big offensive on account of the swollen river and marshes. Using Austrian guns, including ten-inch ones, which had been taken at Berestechk, the Russians, wading up to their necks in water, again turned the flank and captured prisoners who at the hour of writing are estimated at approximately 8,000, and forced the enemy back for the defense of Brody itself.

A Petrograd dispatch, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday told how the Russian infantry, without waiting for artillery preparation, took Brody at the point of the bayonet and captured enormous supply depots the Austrians were trying to destroy.

HINDENBURG'S FRONT HOLDING FIRMLY

Bomb-Proofs Resist Direct Hits from 11-Inch Guns—Troops Think War Is Won.

WITH THE RIGHT WING OF FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG'S ARMY, July 27, (by Courier to Berlin, July 29, via London, July 30.)—"Here is the place where the Russians reported during their March offensive that they had taken our first three lines," said the German Captain with whom The Associated Press correspondent had just inspected the Teuton front trenches southward of Narocz Lake. The officer continued: "Their statement, though accurate, was misleading, for these three lines of trenches composed our first line of defense."

The Captain's statement, as the correspondent had the fullest opportunity to observe, was true. In his trip to the front, which covered altogether many scores of miles of trenches, the observer never before had seen positions which appeared to be so strong or so nearly impregnable.

A terrible commentary on the Russian losses here during the March offensive was afforded by a remark of the officer at a certain point in the trenches where the stench led the correspondent to ask whether bodies were still lying about unburied. He replied:

"No, but the victims of shell fire are so shredded that it is impossible to cover all the scraps of flesh when building the trenches."

The positions referred to were temporarily captured by the Russians in March, after a German battalion which had been withstanding the attacks of some 7,000 men had been reduced to 200 survivors, and the commander decided to withdraw them when the last of their four machine guns jammed.

The Germans retook the position on April 26 and two days later they advanced their line some 200 yards where it is still held by them. The importance of a breach for the Russians here comes from the fact that this is the main route to Vilna. The last attack of any consequence was made July 6. It failed like its predecessor with heavy losses for the Russians.

The German bomb-proofs demonstrated during the last drum fire their ability to withstand direct hits from even 11-inch guns. One bomb-proof in particular was hit scores of times and the shells gradually worked their way through the twenty feet of earth covering the log foundation. In the course of the night officers and men worked together recovering the bomb-proof with earth, those who had no intrenching tools digging the earth with their hands. The air pressure was so great that each time a direct hit was made every light in the bomb-proof was extinguished. The whole position is equipped also with "fox holes" which are proof against the heaviest artillery fire.

During the artillery bombardment one lookout is stationed by the commander at each section of a trench and he is relieved every fifteen minutes.

"It cannot be required that any man shall stand awaiting death for more than fifteen minutes at a stretch," said the trench officer.

Here, as everywhere, the correspondent found that the spirit of the troops left nothing to be desired. Every one was confident that the Germans already had conquered and that it was only necessary to wait until the Entente Allies learned of the impossibility of breaching the German lines.

The correspondent was surprised in one trench on being addressed in English by a private soldier who explained that he had worked for five years in a factory near Hartford, Conn.

A touching instance of a German soldier's fidelity to orders was related by a battalion commander. Three men left the trenches on a patrolling expedition and only two returned. A search the following night revealed the body of the third man who had been mortally wounded. It was noticed that he had buried something in the ground in the interval before his death. When the object was uncovered it proved to be a gas mask of a new pattern. The strictest orders had been given that this mask should not be permitted to get into the hands of the Russians, their masks at the time being of an inferior design. The soldier's last thought when dying had been of this order.

The Russians maintain a fairly constant rifle fire which is utterly wasted here, the only German casualties coming from an occasional well-directed shrapnel shell.

German artillery officers said the Russians had a trick of firing two guns in rapid succession, giving the impression that a full battery was at work. They also frequently changed the positions of two guns of a battery to make it appear that more batteries were present than was actually the case.

What little artillery fire the correspondent saw did no damage. The German positions were so cleverly masked that they were indistinguishable from the Russian observation points.

CAPTURED GENERALS TALK.

Say Germany Will Make No Peace Till England Is Punished.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—"I had a talk with two of the captured Austrian Generals," says The Times Lutsk correspondent, "and was greatly impressed with their dignity in the face of their disaster.

"These men, in frayed uniforms and tarnished insignia, one wrapped in bandages and the other without a coat, stoutly denied that their fortunes were lost or that Germany would consent to peace until England was punished."

TWELVE LINERS BURN IN PETROGRAD FIRE

Berlin Hears Neva Bridge, Putiloff Gun Works, and Other Establishments Were Destroyed.

BERLIN, July 30, (via Sayville.)—Reports of a great conflagration at Petrograd, in which a bridge across the River Neva, twelve large steamers, including several transatlantic liners, and the Putiloff gun works and other establishments were destroyed, are printed in the Lokal Anzeiger. In its account of the fire the newspaper says:

On Tuesday the wooden palace bridge across the Neva took fire at several places. Immediately flaming pontoons drifted to Vassili Ostrov, (Basil Island,) where a huge fire broke out, and also to the port where twelve large steamers, including several transatlantic liners, a floating dock, the Putiloff works, and other establishments took fire.

The police suspect that the conflagration was the work of anarchists, who planned to burn all public buildings being used for military purposes.

Vassili Ostrov, or Basil Island, contains the most important insular section of the Russian capital. The part of the island facing the Admiralty quarter contains the Bourse, the buildings of the University of Petrograd, and the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts, the Mining Institute, the Zoological Garden, and the Semenoff Gallery of paintings.

KING PETER RETIRED TO AEGEAN ISLAND

Living Almost Alone There—His High Tribute to the French Army.

PARIS, July 30.—King Peter of Serbia is living almost alone in a small villa on a promontory of the Greek Isle of Euboea in the Aegean Sea, according to a correspondent of the Journal. The King, who is 72 years old, rises at 4 A. M. every day and rides forty miles on a motor cycle about the island. Referring to the war, he said to his French interviewer:

"Your Generals are far better than the Generals of the enemy. They have less routine and more talent. As for the men, it is enough to cry the word 'France' to intoxicate a whole army with confidence.

"There are two patriotisms. One consists of hating the countries of other peoples; the other in loving one's own. France's patriotism is of the latter sort. The victory of France is going to reestablish the harmony of the world."

SOLD NO WAR SECRETS.

Blanar Held for Taking Stamps and Dealing with Rivals.

Emery Blanar, Jr., the young clerk of the Transatlantic Trust Company, who was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing postage stamps from the company, was held yesterday in $2,500 bail for examination on Thursday by Magistrate Murphy of the Tombs Police Court. Officials of the company were present at the hearing, and the charge they pressed against the young man included the selling of confidential information to rival concerns.

He asserted he knew nothing of secrets of the German submarines and had not tried to sell information to any foreign Government.

Detective Grover C. Brown of the First Branch Bureau, who made the arrest, found letters on Blanar which showed he intended to make a hurried flight from the country. He had written to the British Consulate here asking for a guarantee of immunity from arrest and internment should he go to Canada.

GERMANS DISCUSS FRYATT'S EXECUTION

Newspapers Recall Report of the Killing of Submarine Crew by British.

GERARD'S HANDS WERE TIED

American Ambassador Merely Informed of Sea Captain's Trial and Execution.

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless via Sayville.)—"The German newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency, "discuss the British comments on the death sentence passed by a German field court-martial on Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels. They recall the killing of the crew of a German submarine by the British patrol boat Baralong, where, also, British judgment was at defiance with that of Germany.

"The newspapers point out that during the war four German women under suspicion of spying were executed in France, and that notwithstanding this one similar German case was the object of world-wide agitation."

BERLIN, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—The swift procedure of the German field court-martial in the case of Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels left little time for action by the American Embassy, which James W. Gerard undertook at the request of Viscount Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The first notice that Captain Fryatt was facing trial on the charge of having attempted to ram a German submarine came in a dispatch from Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador at London. Mr. Gerard, in a note to Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, immediately requested confirmation of the report, and followed this up with a second note asking permission to employ counsel.

Ambassador Gerard received an answer on Wednesday. It said that the trial had been fixed for the following afternoon, and that a German officer had been assigned to defend the British Captain. Yesterday morning the Embassy was briefly informed that the trial had been held, and that Captain Fryatt had been executed.

The minutes of the trial have not yet been received at the German Admiralty, nor has it any more precise details of the accusation beyond the broad charge that Captain Fryatt was a franc-tireur.

The Admiralty representatives take the ground that this charge is amply sufficient to justify execution. They declare roundly that the German court needs neither defense nor explanation. Basis for the court's action may, perhaps, be found in the revised prize regulations promulgated in July, 1914, whereby officers and crews of armed merchantmen attacking or resisting German warships are placed beyond the pale of the law, and are to be regarded simply as pirates and freebooters.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—The Telegraaf says it learns from the German frontier that the sentence of death on Captain Fryatt was pronounced on Thursday morning, and that in the evening of the same day he was executed on an isolated plot of ground. One Alderman from Bruges witnessed the execution.

DUTCH PRESS COMMENT.

General Denunciation of Germany for Executing Capt. Fryatt.

THE HAGUE, July 30.—Some sections of the Dutch press condemn the execution of Captain Fryatt in severe terms, mostly on the ground that, whereas Germany claimed the right to regard all hostile merchantmen as warships, she should have treated the Captain as a prisoner of war and not as a criminal, apart from other reasons for sparing his life on the grounds of humanity, or even expediency.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad, summing up the case, calls it a "dastardly murder out of hatred and spite."

The Hague Vaderland thinks "Germany should be made to suffer for this deeply at the end of the war."

Airmen Raid Russian Island.

BERLIN, July 30, (via Sayville.)—An official statement issued by the German Admiralty today says: "A German air squadron on July 27 early in the morning and in the evening attacked the Russian aeroplane station at Lebara on the Island of Zerel. In spite of a strong defense good results were obtained by hits. Conflagrations in the sheds were observed beyond objection. One house and an aero station were burned down."

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HARD FOR BRITISH TO CLEAR UP GAINS

Germans Clung Stubbornly to Their Hold on Delville Wood and Longueval.

TABLES ARE TURNED NOW

British Machine Guns in the Emplacements the Germans Once Used to Stop the Attacks.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 29.—I have already described the great difficulties that confronted our men in Longueval and Delville Wood, and left off my last narrative at the time when our troops were making a strong attack upon both these positions—the battalions on the left endeavoring to clear the enemy from north of Longueval, and those on the right working up from the south through Delville Wood.

Our bombardment, which began early in the morning of July 27, was enormously effective. It was arranged in a progressive series of barrages by every kind of gun and howitzer, so that not two yards of ground was uncovered by explosives along the breadth of the wood. The infantry advanced stage by stage behind our shell fire—a very simple thing to write or read, but not at all a simple matter to the troops walking under a hurricane of shells and depending for their lives upon the scientific accuracy of the gunners calculating their range and the time fuses a long way behind the lines, and unable to see the infantry advancing to the attack.

If any "shorts" are among those shells, the advancing battalions would get them in the neck. If the company commanders hurried on men too quickly they would walk into a barrage and be annihilated. The risk had to be taken because of more certain risks if our men flinched from the chance of being hit by our own shell fire, and our soldiers took it as they take all these chances, with grim stoicism. They followed in behind the barrage with cautious courage.

"It is queer to see a shell bursting in front of one," said a bright-eyed fellow who had just come out of "Devil Wood" with a lucky wound. "A line of them just about seventy-five yards ahead of us were flinging up the ground and smashing everything. It is wonderful how the gunners kept it just ahead of us."

Prisoners from Shell Holes.

When our men advanced they were surprised to see men running away through the broken trees, and were astonished also to see bits of white rag fluttering above some of the shell holes. These were flags of surrender held by German soldiers crouched at the bottom of the shell craters. From one of them a Red Cross flag waved in a frantic way.

Our men went forward with their bayonets and shouted, "Come out of it, there!" and from each shell hole came German soldiers, holding their hands up and crying "Pity! Pity!" which is a word they seem to have learned in case of need. One boy I know took five of these men prisoners. Many of them were certainly big men, especially those fighting on the left to the north of Longueval and in the western side of the wood. But more to the right, deeper in Delville Wood, there was a body of small men, or half-grown boys.

"Some of them were so small and young," said a man who was fighting in this part of the wood, "that their uniforms were much too big for them, and their tunics came down to their knees."

All the prisoners I have seen since the beginning of the attack are tall, strapping fellows of the best fighting age, but it is possible our men came up against some of the 1916 class. When the English poked bayonets at them, but not into them, they fell on their knees and cried for mercy. It was mercy asked and given at the time when our soldiers were angry, for the enemy was firing a large number of gas shells.

Early in the afternoon a great deal of ground to the north of Longueval had been captured by very fierce fighting at close quarters in and about the orchard, where the enemy had machine gun emplacements and a strong redoubt called the machine gun house. Here they defended themselves stubbornly behind barricades of broken bricks and fallen tree trunks and barbed wire, serving their guns in a deadly way.

Our men were quite reckless in taking all the risks, and made repeated attacks on this position to the left of Delville Wood until they captured or knocked out several machine guns which had given the most trouble.

On the whole, our casualties, I am told, are not heavy.

In the meantime troops on the right were gradually pushing their way up to the top of the wood past Prince's Street. Some men went into the mouths of dug-out and cautiously, with bombs handy, down the dark steps. There were forms huddled up in the narrow stairway, and they groaned at the touch of the boots. They were badly wounded men, who staggered down to get shelter and medical aid. Down below, in rooms about ten feet square and almost dark, other wounded men were lying about in their own blood. A lantern hanging on a nail in one of these places gave a dim flicker of light to the scene and showed the white, unshaven faces of men who raised their heads but had no strength to stand up. The smell of blood and damp earth and the fumes of oil mingled in these dark holes.

Heavy Counterattack.

Early in the afternoon the enemy made a counterattack upon the left of the wood and to the north of Longueval Village. At the same time their artillery had received word somehow by fugitives that the wood was full of English and they could shell it without killing many of their own men. German "crumps" now began to crash through the trees, and a counterbombardment of high explosives fell into the cratered earth.

The attack by the German infantry was made by strong parties of grenadiers, who came down saps above Longueval and from a communication trench between Delville Wood and High Wood. They came on with great resolution, followed by machine gunners, but they were received with rifle fire, bombs, and machine-gun fire from our own men. Some parties managed to work their way back into the orchard and through the scattered trees about it, and there was some close and desperate fighting. All German efforts to dislodge our men broke down, with heavy loss, so that the ground was strewn with their dead and wounded.

So Delville Wood is ours again, and it again is under fire of German guns instead of British guns, and the trouble is to know whether it is possible for either side to hold such a place without too great a sacrifice of life. It is easier to hold the new ground to the north of Longueval and in the western corner of the wood, which has been cleared of the hornets' nests, those hiding places of machine gunners who are able to send waves of bullets upon our advancing men. That trouble, anyhow, is gone, and the enemy feels the loss because several new counterattacks last night failed as completely as those made earlier. They were our machine guns which met them in their old haunts and made them pay back a heavy price for toll they had taken before.

FRENCH FIRE TWICE AS FAST AS FOE

Increased Shelling Behind German Lines Prevents Building of New Defenses.

BRAY, Picardy, France, July 30.—Two French shells to one shell by the Germans measures the gunfire on this part of the front, as observed by The Associated Press correspondent during a three-day stay behind the lines. The cannonade continues throughout the night, rising to intensity during the long midsummer days, when the sunlight enables accurate direction of fire from the air observers.

The French artillery commanders feel that they dominate the German guns here, and they owe it largely to the airmen. The German gunners must fire by maps, searching for hostile batteries by calculating probabilities, because the French still hold command of the air. No German sausage balloons, as the French call them, are able to keep the air, since they began to be burned by a new device three weeks ago. Hostile aeroplanes began appearing in considerable numbers on Friday and Saturday, usually flying at very high altitudes, being frequently invisible from the earth. Machine gun firing heard occasionally from remote heights in the air told of air encounters.

The fighting in this part of the battle front is in the open, and the combatants are not now facing each other from behind solidly constructed field works, as during the long period from September, 1914, to the end of June. The Germans, with the breaking of their third line, must rely on hastily dug ditches and shallow pits. It would take many weeks to duplicate the old positions. Their abandoned works are now being reorganized by the French gunfire, without infantry assaults or without changing positions. The gunfire wastes the adversary's strength in men. Five hundred shells may only tear up a trench work, and then one shell will kill or wound twenty or thirty men.

The French are increasingly shelling a five-mile zone back of the German front lines, so as to harass the German communications and destroy roads and bridges. Bits of the front are often selected for destruction, usually a salient interfering with the symmetry of the line. A characteristic incident was that of Estrées, where the Germans, on July 24, held ten houses. French attacks on the right and left had sent back the German support. The French shelled the group of houses for six hours, and it seemed impossible that any one could have lived under the fire. When the French infantry moved forward, however, they found fifteen wounded survivors out of the 450 men who had held the position.

BRITAIN SEIZES FLOUR AND AROUSES NORWAY

Press Calls the Latest Blockade Method Incomprehensible and Iniquitous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The fact that the British authorities have ordered the unloading and seizure on arrival at Christiania of some 3,000 bags of American flour on board the cargo steamer Noruega which is expected to arrive here tomorrow caused surprise and indignation. It is known the flour is destined to importers at Christiania and will not be declared free for delivery before arrangements satisfactory to the British minister have been made.

It is stated that the procedure now ordered is absolutely different from the established practice. The papers today urge delegations of the Union of Norwegian Flour Importers, who are about to proceed to London, to explain the statistics, as the British authorities apparently do not understand the Norwegians are dependent to a large extent on imported flour, their own production of flour being quite insufficient for their needs.

Before the war nearly the whole of the grain and flour imported into Norway came from Germany and Russia, sources which no longer are available, with the result that the whole of the country's imports of these foodstuffs is now brought overseas. The stoppage of these supplies means starvation for the people of Norway. The press states that the action of the British authorities is incomprehensible and iniquitous.

SERBIANS EJECTING BULGARS FROM GREECE

Clear Plain of Foe and Occupy Mountain Ridges Along the Frontier.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—Special dispatches from Saloniki say that Serbian successes on the Greek frontier continue, and that the Serbians are entrenching on a line only 300 yards from the frontier. On Thursday a large force of Bulgarians attacked the Serbian positions north of Strupino, but a powerful counterattack routed them, and the Bulgarians fled in disorder, leaving many dead, together with considerable quantities of material.

One correspondent says: "All the Bulgarians who had come down into the plain from the mountains, along which the frontier lies, have been driven up into the hills again, and most of the ridges are now occupied by Serbians. It is expected that the Serbians in a few days will be in possession of all the positions they need along the whole line. Moreover, they have gained what they sought at small cost."

STORM TURKISH POSITIONS.

Russians Pushing on Toward Sivas and Kharput.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office tonight gave out the following statement:

In the region to west of Gumuskhanch the Turks twice took the offensive, but were repulsed on both occasions.

In the directions of Sivas and Kharput the Turks again were driven out from a series of strengthened positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the Turkish War Department, under date of July 28, said:

Near Kurna our warriors captured some enemy ships with foodstuffs, killing nine and wounding four Englishmen.

CAUCASUS.—The enemy, after artillery and infantry fire pushed forward reconnoitring detachments on the right wing where he tried to reach our trenches, but everywhere was driven off by our fire. In this sector an enemy cavalry detachment was scattered by our violent artillery fire. In the other sectors there was no important news.

SKIRMISHING IN EGYPT.

New Zealand Mounted Rifles in Action with Turkish Patrols.

LONDON, July 30.—The British official communication dealing with the operations in Egypt, and made public here today, reads as follows:

There were several patrol engagements with the enemy Friday, in one of which New Zealand mounted rifles caused fifty casualties to the enemy. Our casualties were very slight.

CROPS ABUNDANT, GERMANY REPORTS

Spell of Hot Summer Weather Sets In to Aid the Garnering of Grain.

POTATO YIELD PROMISING

Occupied Territory in Russia Producing More Than Enough to Feed Army There.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—After many weeks of cloudy weather, with a superabundant rainfall and cool nights, clear, hot Summer weather has ruled everywhere in Germany this week. The change came most opportunely, as the grain harvest had begun, and sunshine was needed to insure the garnering of the splendid crops.

All reports from agricultural districts are of a decidedly optimistic character and create the general impression that the problem of feeding Germany during the next twelve months will be far easier than in the last year. This opinion is reinforced by the crop conditions in the occupied territory, which will be able to contribute a surplus above the wants of the native population for export to Germany. This will be especially true in the case of Courland, where The Associated Press correspondent this week found splendid crops nearing harvest which had been planted by German troops on an extended field which had been almost wholly deserted by the native population during the German offensive of 1915.

An agricultural specialist writing in the Tageblatt summarizes the general crop prospects as promising a good average yield at least, and in many parts very good. He estimates the average Winter wheat crop around Berlin at from 30 to 35 bushels an acre, but in some places more than 50; Winter rye at from 25 to 30; oats, from 45 to 55. Spring grain also is unusually good, whereas in 1915 it was a comparative failure.

A striking feature of all grain crops is the abundant straw, which is important, owing to the fact that Government experts have devised a method of grinding and treating straw for use as a basis for the production of concentrated animal feed, in connection with the production of albumen by the fermentation of molasses.

The potato crop, which is one of the most important products of Germany, is quite satisfactory. Although the early planting, which was wholly for table use, gave only a moderate yield, the later planting, constituting more than 90 per cent. of the crop, promises a record yield. Hence the total crop is expected to exceed that of 1915, which was one of the largest in history.

The beet crop also is in splendid condition at this time, but it is impossible to predict the sugar yield, which will depend almost entirely upon the amount of sunshine in August and September.

Staple vegetables like cabbages, peas, beans, and roots of all kinds are giving very large yields, especially cabbages, of which an unusually large acreage was planted to be used in the form of sauerkraut.

One of the best features of the situation is the large hay crop. The first harvest, now completed, produced double and in some cases triple the amount of last year's crop, when the first mowing was unusually light. The general impression from all crop reports is that Germany now has passed the most critical point in solving the subsistence problem.

Rich Yield from Soil of Courland.

VILNA, July 28, (via Berlin and London, July 30.)—German armies will be living off the enemy country in the fullest sense of the word as soon as harvesting and threshing are completed back of the eastern front. In a trip covering hundreds of miles a correspondent of The Associated Press failed to observe a single piece of tillable land of any size which was not under cultivation.

Everywhere ripening rye, barley, wheat, and still green fields of oats meet the eye, while great sections have been planted to potatoes. The fruit crop also appeared to be a fair yield, and grain will be at least a good average crop. This is despite the dearth of help, many was short of fertilizer and also ignorant of the character of the former crop successions, making it occasionally unavoidable that certain crops should be sowed on lands unfitted for them.

Soldiers everywhere are busy making preparations for the harvest. Many women and girls are seen cutting rye with sickles, just as they did a century ago. Army officers expert in agricultural and economic conditions assured the correspondent that the army's needs in breadstuffs, fruits, and vegetables undoubtedly would be fully met by the occupied districts, and that all inhabitants could be properly fed. The population for a long distance back of the front, almost all, has departed. One rarely sees any but the oldest of men and comparatively few women. Hence the demands of the inhabitants upon the crops will be small. Vilna alone of the cities near the front retains a considerable population, having some 180,000 inhabitants left out of the normal total of 250,000.

There is very little live stock remaining. There are few cows or hogs, and even the vast flocks of geese, which formerly were a feature of the Polish landscape, have disappeared.

The most striking thing in the occupied districts is the remarkably large number of soldiers seen everywhere far behind the front. Nor are these troops old men of the Landsturm. On the contrary, the soldiers seen on the trip just ending attracted attention because of their physical vigor and the fact that such a large proportion of them were young men.

Vilna itself swarms with soldiers, whose relations with the civilian population appear cordial. A long train leaves daily for Germany crowded with soldiers going home on furlough, an none could be found who complained they had been unable to obtain leave at reasonable intervals.

BERLIN CLAIMS HITS IN LAST AIR RAID

Bombs Dropped on Industrial Plants and a Lighthouse Destroyed, German Admiralty Says.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—When the Zeppelin airships raided the English east coast on the night of July 28, a statement issued by the German Admiralty today asserts bombs were dropped on the British naval bases of Grimsby and Immingham. Despite the fire of anti-aircraft guns, all the airships returned home undamaged. The statement reads:

On the night of 28th our naval airship squadron attacked the English east coast. Bombs were dropped on the railway plants at Lincoln, on industrial establishments near Norwich, on the naval bases at Grimsby and Immingham, and on patrol vessels off the Humber. The lighthouse at the mouth of the Humber was destroyed.

Despite being fired at with incendiary projectiles all our airships returned undamaged to their hangars.

LONDON, July 30.—Commenting on the German official statement regarding the Zeppelin airship raid on the English east coast July 28 the British Admiralty stated:

"This German report is full of the usual inaccuracies."

THREATENS TO END AMERICAN RELIEF

Serious View Taken in Berlin of Impasse With Britain Over Food Importations.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—Although no decision has been announced concerning Great Britain's ultimatum regarding relief work in Belgium and France and the extension of the system to Poland, the prospects for the great work the American committee has been conducting in Belgium and northern France for the past eighteen months are not particularly bright.

Slight evidence can be found here of any intention to bow to the British demand and turn over to the inhabitants in its entirety the rich harvest into which the German soldier and husbandman is just beginning to put the sickle. The question will be thrashed out and a decision made at army headquarters, where Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, will appear as an advocate for the continuance of the commission's work.

Inquiries made by The Associated Press here, however, have revealed little cheer for the prolongation of the relief work. Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with whom The Associated Press discussed the question today, declared that, regarding the German occupied district in Poland, Germany stood by her former offer, namely, to reserve the harvest for the civilian inhabitants and soldiers and policing forces of the army of occupation, as distinct from the army of occupation, but refused to go beyond that. When asked whether this offer applied also to occupied France and Belgium, Dr. Zimmermann replied that this was a question which must be decided from headquarters.

However, Dr. Zimmermann continued, should the British carry out their threat and prevent the importation of food supplies for the civilian population, the civilians would be placed on a common footing with the inhabitants of Germany, and it would end the constant courtesy of complaint on the part of the Germans that the inhabitants of occupied territories were faring better than the Germans themselves. Enemy civilians, he added, now had many things which the Germans were quite unable to obtain, or obtain only with difficulty.

The possible crippling of the relief work has come just at the moment when Mr. Hoover and his colleagues were planning to launch a campaign in the United States for funds with which to continue their work, with the slogan, "Help the German Babies," and at a time when the United States had become, in the eyes of their beneficiaries in France and Belgium, a great world benefactor and the only barrier between them and starvation.

The Associated Press correspondent, who has just returned from a several hundred mile automobile trip through northern France, found the most common signs in towns and villages, next to those indicating bomb-proof shelters against aeroplane attacks, to be the announcement of the agent of the American Relief Commission. Everywhere the correspondent heard testimonials of gratitude for the work of the commission.

ITALIANS PUSHING ON.

Gain Ground on Tonezza Plateau and in Tofano Region.

ROME, July 30.—Italian infantry after artillery preparation attacked the Austrian lines on the Tonezza Plateau, north of Monte Cimone yesterday, and succeeded in gaining some ground, according to the official statement issued today, which says:

In the Lagarina Valley there was considerable artillery activity on both sides and we shelled railway stations with good results.

On the Tonezza Plateau our infantry after artillery preparation attacked the enemy's lines north of Monte Cimone. The fighting was very fierce in this rough, thickly wooded country, but our troops succeeded in gaining some ground.

In the Tofana region our Alpine troops carried Porcella Wood and began an advance in the Travenanzes Valley.

In the Rienz Valley an enemy attack against our positions on Monte Piana was easily defeated.

Our heavy artillery shelled the railway station of Sillian, in the Drave Valley. On the rest of the front there was nothing of importance.

MARQUIS INOUYE HERE.

Former Japanese Ambassador to England on His Way Home.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York was Marquis Inouye, the retiring Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who was accompanied by the Marchioness and his staff of six officials. He said the voyage had been devoid of incident, and that he was leaving New York for San Francisco on his way to Tokio about Aug. 4. The Marquis was met at the American Line pier by S. Akamatsu, the acting Consul General, and a delegation of Japanese merchants. He will be the guest of honor today at a luncheon to be given by the Japanese Society of New York at the Lawyers' Club. James Barton Hepburn will preside.

Another passenger from the Far East on the New York was Nai Charuna, who is on his way to Gloucester, Mass., to join the Siamese Embassy, which is there for the Summer. Later in the Fall he will go to the University of California to study irrigation engineering, he said.

SOCIALISTS TO TALK PEACE.

International Conference Will Open at The Hague Today.

THE HAGUE, July 30, (via London.)—An international conference of delegates of the Socialist parties of nine neutral countries will begin here tomorrow and is expected to last three days. Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party in the United States, is one of the delegates, while Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Argentina, Switzerland, Holland, and Luxemburg also will be represented.

The business of the conference includes, first, a manifesto to the Socialist parties of the belligerent countries with respect to the establishment of a durable peace; second, a Dutch proposal relating to the participation of neutrals in the conclusion of peace; third, a Dutch report on the economic war; fourth, an American proposal concerning the convocation of a plenary assembly of the International Socialist Bureau.

TO ATTACK $10,000,000 WILL

Action to be Begun Under Earlier Document Left by John K. Stewart.

Special to The New York Times.

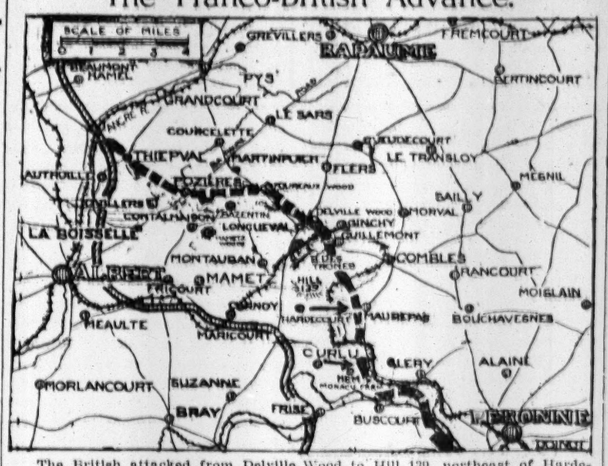
RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 30.—An action will soon be instituted in Suffolk County to set aside the probate of a copy of the last will of John K. Stewart, the speedometer manufacturer, of Chicago, who had a country place at Centerport, L. I. Stewart, who was President of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company, died on June 1, leaving an estate the value of which is estimated at $10,000,000.

The original will, a copy of which was admitted to probate by Surrogate Strong here last Tuesday, was mislaid after Stewart's death, according to the testimony of Sadie Ray, the negro maid of Mrs. Julia B. Stewart, the widow. This will was executed by Stewart on May 21, 1916. It was drawn by Thomas F. Magner of 147 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, an Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York, and witnessed by Mrs. Stewart and the maid.

This will after bequeathing to Thomas S. Clark of Pasadena, Cal., $150,000, gives the residue of the estate outright in equal shares to the widow and two daughters, Marion and Jean Stewart. Mrs. Stewart is named as sole executrix.

Case & White, attorneys, of 14 Wall Street, have been retained by the executors and trustees named in a prior will made by Stewart, which has been filed in Chicago, to bring the action to set aside the probate. The Chicago will gives the widow and daughters only the income from the estate during their lifetime.

The Franco-British Advance.



The British attacked from Delville Wood to Hill 139, northeast of Hardecourt, and the French from that point to the Somme. The front, shown by the broken line, was pushed forward east of Trones Wood and toward Ginchy, while the important French movements were in the direction of Maurepas and before Hem on the Somme.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON 6-MILE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

tained the whole of the conquered ground and taken over 200 prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed a German attack directed against our positions west of the Thiaumont work. There has been an intense bombardment in the sectors of Fleury-Vaux-Chapitre.

On the rest of the front there was the usual cannonade.

The British official communication of the afternoon follows:

Last night we heavily bombarded the enemy's trenches and reserve areas between the Ancre and the Somme. During the bombardment a hostile ammunition depot near Courcelette was exploded by our fire.

Parties of Canadian infantry successfully raided the enemy's trenches in two places south of Ypres, and the Royal Munster Fusiliers carried out a similar enterprise in the Loos salient. The enemy's casualties in each case were severe.

Near Hohenzollern redoubt the Germans attempted two raids. One of these failed to get further than our wire. The other succeeded in entering our front trench, but the enemy was immediately driven out.

The text of the French afternoon official statement follows:

In the region of Chaulnes we dispersed an enemy reconnoissance to the south of Lihons.

On the right bank of the Meuse German attacks directed against a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury were repulsed. A bombardment continued throughout the region of Fleury, Vaux, and the Fumin Wood.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Yesterday our machines engaged in eleven fights on the Somme front. Three German machines were brought down and a fourth machine, attacked by one of our aeroplanes, was dashed to pieces within the German lines in the Argonne. It is confirmed that one of the German machines previously reported as having been seriously damaged in the course of an aerial fight on the Somme front was, in fact, brought down by Second Lieut. Guynemer. This brought the number of German aeroplanes this officer has driven down to eleven.

In the course of Saturday night forty bombs of 120 kilograms each were dropped on enemy railway stations in the Noyon district.

This morning one of our bombarding squadrons dropped several heavy bombs on the railway station and military establishments at Mülheim, on the right bank of the Rhine.

Berlin Reports Violent Fire.

The German official statement says of the western front:

Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme the enemy fire increased to the greatest intensity.

English local attacks near Pozières and Longueval were unsuccessful.

South of the Somme and to the east of the Meuse there were lively artillery battles.

Near La Chalade, in the Western Argonne, Lieutenant Baldamus put his fifth opponent in an aerial battle out of action. In addition to this, one enemy machine was shot down on the eastern edge of the Argonne and one was brought to earth to the east of Sennheim.

The Belgian official communication issued last night reads:

In the region of Dixmude the artillery duel became more intense during the course of the day.

East of Dixmude a German aeroplane was brought down, after a fight, by a Belgian aeroplane in charge of Captain Jacquet and Lieutenant Robin. This brings the number of enemy machines destroyed by Captain Jacquet up to four.

MORE BUSES TO RUN TODAY.

Fifth Av. Coach Co. Increases Day and Night Service.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company announced yesterday that a general increase in the service on most of its lines would take effect this morning. The most important change concerns the Cathedral Parkway line, which was heretofore stopped at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. Hereafter the line will continue down Fifth Avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

The new schedule provides for an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent. in service in the day, and an increase of 10 per cent. in the night service. Further improvements are promised.

Raise $4,000 for the Blind Fund.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 30. — More than $4,000 was realized this afternoon at the benefit for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Fund, held in the Garden Pier Theatre. Moving pictures of the war were given, and these were followed by an entertainment, at which Anna Held, Louise Dresser, Helen Trix, and Sergt. Major Middleniss appeared.

NEW MARY PICKFORD FILM

Shows Her as Dutch Girl—Theda Bara in Role of "Cigarette."

A new Mary Pickford picture called "Hulda from Holland," which makes it almost redundant to say that Miss Pickford's rôle was that of a little Dutch girl, was seen at the Strand yesterday.

The early scenes showed her with her three little brothers in her Holland home, the youngest just big enough to walk. He was the cause of quite as many gurgles of joy from the audience as was Miss Mary herself. Like most of the films in which Miss Pickford is shown, there was an abundance of homely atmosphere, an environment which accentuates the little actress's most lovable qualities.

About the third reel Hulda brought her little flock to America to live with her rich Uncle Peter. Of course, she married the poor, but talented, young artist, who lived at the same boarding house during the first dark weeks after her arrival, when she was waiting for Uncle Peter, who was lost in a hospital, whither an accident had sent him.

The program included some interesting topical pictures. Twelve hours after the munitions explosion pictures of the fire and aftermath were shown; also an animated chart prepared by a naval expert, in which the North Sea battle was illustrated; also a Zeppelin attacking London.

Oulida's famous story, "Under Two Flags," reached the screen yesterday at the Academy of Music. Theda Bara ceased being a vampire long enough to play the rôle of Cigarette.

Marie Doro was the star of "Common Ground," exhibited at the Broadway. At the Rialto the feature was "Home," with Bessie Barriscale. Miss Barriscale was also the star of the new feature, "The Payment," shown at the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the former Mayor of Chicago, and Frank L. Baum are the authors of a new fairy spectacle, entitled "Prince Silverwings," and Dr. Hugo Felix has composed a score for the book. The operetta is based on Mrs. Harrison's fairy story of the same title, and has been in preparation for nearly three years. It will be produced on an elaborate scale about the holiday season, and at the same time a motion picture will be made of it.

Belle Ashlyn is en route to New York from Paris to assume a role in the revue which Anna Held will produce, and in which she will play the principal role, early in the new season.

"The Girl from Brazil" is the new title bestowed upon the musical comedy formerly called "The Brazilian Honeymoon." The first performance will take place Monday night, Aug. 14, in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

The first performance of Richard Walton Tully's new play, "The Flame," will take place Thursday night, Aug. 31, in the Lyric Theatre, instead of Labor Day, as originally announced.

Laura Hamilton will succeed Anna Orr in "Very Good Eddie" tonight at the Casino. Miss Orr will take a vacation, after having played the part for ten months. Later Miss Hamilton will create one of the leading roles in "Go to It," with which the Princess will begin its new season.

Charles D. McCaull, for many years William A. Brady's general business manager, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Marbury-Comstock Company.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., sailed Saturday on the Vestris with a party of assistants to arrange for the exhibition of "The Fall of a Nation" in the principal theatres of South America. The first showing will be in the Teatro Colisco in Buenos Aires early in September.

Swiss Orchestra Conductor Here.

Ernest Bloch, composer and orchestra conductor, arrived yesterday on the New York. Mr. Bloch will direct the symphony orchestra that will accompany Maud Allan, the dancer, on her second American tour. Miss Allan is now in London and will return to New York late next month. Mr. Bloch's home is in Geneva, Switzerland, and when he came through France he said the French authorities held up a number of his compositions because they were written on German paper. They also refused to let him carry through the country a letter from Romain Rolland, the French author, because it was written on German paper.

NEW PLAYS WRITTEN BY GEORGE M. COHAN

Two on Next Season's List, Which Cohan & Harris Have Under Preparation.

FIRM'S PLANS ANNOUNCED

James Montgomery, Cyril Harcourt, Channing Pollock, and Others Among the Authors.

Cohan & Harris announced their plans for the new theatrical season yesterday. The firm recently sold their lease of the Astor Theatre to the Messrs. Shubert and purchased the Candler, which they will make their producing playhouse in New York.

The list of new plays to be produced by the company before the new year includes two from the pen of George M. Cohan. One of these is "The Cohan Revue 1917," which will be presented Christmas night, following the custom established two years ago when the first of the series was given. The other is a comedy written for Chauncey Olcott. This was to have been ready for production last Winter, but Mr. Cohan did not complete the play and Mr. Olcott drew a large retaining salary all season.

The first production will be made next Monday night in the Stamford (Conn.) Theatre, when James Montgomery's new comedy, "Irene O'Dare," will be presented. In the cast will be Wilkette Kershaw, Adele Rowland, Annie Mack-Berlein, Isabelle O'Madigan, Mae Hopkins, Lilly-May Stafford, Edith Speare, Harriet Ross, Adelaide Hastings, Allan Dinehart, Gardner Crane, Clarke Silvernail, Cameron Mathews, and Edward Mack.

"The Moral Code," by Cyril Harcourt, author of "A Pair of Silk Stockings," will be presented in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, Thursday night, Aug. 17. Its cast will include Olive Tell, Dorie Sawyer, Frank Kemble Cooper, T. Wigney Percyval, Vernon Steele, Richie Ling, and F. G. Harley.

A number of other new plays are scheduled for production before New Year's Day. "Buried Treasures," a comedy of romance and adventure, by Rida Johnson Young, has already been given some preliminary performances. Channing Pollock has used the idea in O. Henry's "Roads of Destiny" for the basis of a play which he has named "The Road to Destiny." Owen Davis has given up writing melodramas long enough to write a farce called "Speed Up." Emil Bytray and John Richards are the authors of a comedy entitled "I Love the Ladies," which will be another Cohan & Harris offering.

Some of their successes of the last two seasons will be sent on tour. Before Leo Ditrichstein goes on tour in "The Great Lover" he will play an engagement at the Candler, opening Monday night, Sept. 4. His supporting company will include most of the principals who were with him at the Longacre last Spring in "The Cohan Revue, 1916," after a week at Atlantic City, will go to the Chicago Grand Opera for an indefinite run. Fred Niblo will open in Atlantic City in "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," and then will move to the Park Square, Boston, for an indefinite engagement. Mary Ryan will head one company in "The House of Glass," and Maude Fealey will play the principal rôle in another. Two companies will present "It Pays to Advertise" on tour.

The Bronx Opera House will begin its new season on Labor Day with "Common Clay," with Jane Cowl in her original rôle.

SPEED

An eagle soaring at 50 miles an hour is efficient because it is used to it—a man running at 15 miles an hour is inefficient because it is unnatural and overtaxes his strength.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

THE BLACKLIST NOTE.

The note of Acting Secretary POLK to the British Foreign Secretary in regard to the proscriptive blacklist, is terse and definite in statement and, without doubt, expresses the sentiment of the people of the United States as well as of the Government. There is no question that the announcement of the proscription has been received throughout this country with "painful surprise," or that it embodies "a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade." The duty of our Government to protest in decided terms is not a matter of opinion. The note is strong and clear not only in its statement of the harsh and disastrous effects the enforcement of this ill-conceived and ill-timed policy would have upon our trade, but especially so in its comments upon the explanations in behalf of the British Government that "these measures were aimed only at "the enemies of Great Britain and "would be adopted and enforced with "strict regard to the rights of neu- "trals and the least possible detriment "to neutral trade."

There must be no begging of the question. The right of our citizens to trade with the people or the Governments of any of the nations now at war is not to be restricted except by "well-defined international prac- "tices and understandings which the "Government of the United States "deems the Government of Great "Britain to have too lightly and too "frequently disregarded." That is strictly to the point. The patience with which the American citizens, with few exceptions, have borne with Great Britain's lapses in this respect is due to the widespread sympathy here with that country and her allies in the great struggle. The patience was perhaps greater at first because of the obvious inequalities in the struggle. The tide of war has changed, the blockade has been strengthened and made effective, the blacklist seems all the more inconsistent with "that true justice, sincere amity, "and impartial fairness which should "characterize the dealings of friendly "Governments with one another."

The tone of the note is courteous throughout, the message it conveys is not the less friendly because it is so plainly stated.

"SAVE NEW YORK."

It is no longer possible that the high-class retail trade district of upper Fifth Avenue shall be destroyed in the same manner as that in lower Fifth Avenue. Ninety-five per cent. of the manufacturers whose presence there is undesirable have agreed to remove, thus voluntarily complying with the spirit of the regulations approved upon the report of the Building and Zone Commission. The new ordinance applies to the future, but there were 200 firms enjoying all the advantages of vested possession of what they relinquish in the public interest. Some of them must sacrifice thousands of dollars in fittings and expenses of removal. Together they will save millions of tax values of property whose worth is now established.

It would be hard to imagine a better object lesson of the manner in which the new ordinance will work hereafter, and of the spirit in which it has been received, as it should have been. Eight manufacturers decline to co-operate in the "Save New York" movement. It is their right, and puts them in the same class with the single vote against the ordinance before the Board of Estimate. Considerable as is the sacrifice of those removing from the district which they threatened, it is no greater than stated. Their business will prosper as well after removal, and their customers will perhaps remember the action to their advantage.

Those who signed the agreement of removal put their names upon a roll of honor, and it is well that they should know that their course is approved by their fellow-citizens in general, as well as by those more directly benefited. The incident is timely in connection with the zoning movement, and gives it an impulse which assures it success. Quite soon, if not already, the few who doubt its value to the public will come to see its value to themselves. The only restrictions upon construction are in cases where the excessive stories, or the unsuitable use, are of doubtful advantage to the builder, and of sure detriment to his neighbors. The defenders of such action must bear the burden of proof that they are sufferers at all, and are under a presumption of readiness to profit where others lose by their course.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The immensity of the explosions in New York Harbor might more deeply impress a people less used than we have become to destruction on an enormous scale. The shock in the small hours of Sunday morning caused panic twenty-five miles away from the scene, aroused feelings of apprehension, among people who were still awake, much further away. But since this young century was ushered in we have had the horrors of Martinique, the San Francisco and Messina earthquakes, the Titanic disaster, and the most awful of all the wars, which, if they have not dulled our sense of calamity, have assuredly put us in a mood to regard with reasonable calmness, though not with indifference, the destruction of not more than two or three human lives and property worth $18,000,000 or so. It is a pity, but it is true. The shock has passed, the nerves of the millions who heard the mighty blasts from afar have been quieted, the broken window panes will soon be replaced. In the neighborhood of Black Tom and the ruined warehouses, of course, havoc and worse than havoc still rules. Some days must elapse before we know all the details of the disaster.

But enough is known now to indicate that, except for a clear defiance of the law, it would not have occurred. The storing of high explosives overnight in Jersey City had been prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Orders had been given to remove quickly all cargoes of such explosives received there to Gravesend Bay to be transferred without delay to the ships that were to carry them away. Yet, after midnight, two barges laden with nitroglycerine were towed to the wharves where the disaster occurred, and where there were already stored many carloads of equally dangerous stuff. What caused the fire which led to the explosions is not at present a pressing question. Responsibility for the disaster must rest between the storage company and the towing company. One of these agencies may be more culpable than the other, but it seems now that both have disobeyed a just rule devised for the safeguarding of life and property.

WISDOM FOR HOME RULERS.

Before the war a good many people regarded DAVID LLOYD GEORGE as a brilliant demagogue, a perfervid orator, a politician swift to trim his sails to the popular wind, an agitator, a sort of self-made Welsh Gladstone. The war has tried him, found him not wanting, mightily enhanced his reputation when so many golden names have turned to tinsel. It has revealed in him a genius for administration and action, a tremendous practical, fruitful energy. It has sobered and deepened his speech, once so personal and rhetorical. It has shown him as a man equal to the bitter work of this time, a well-poised, solid figure in the ruck of politicasters who strut and fret in Lords or Commons. And he is become a wise counselor. His course on the sorry squabble between some of the Unionists and the Nationalists proves that once more. And he gives wise advice to the Nationalists, now that his achievement in bringing JOHN REDMOND and Sir EDWARD CARSON into the same boat has been interfered with by that type of aristocratic density, HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquess of Lansdowne.

After all, what is the portentous controversy about? An affair of words, a mere matter of language. Why break up what was only a provisional settlement of the everlasting Irish question by getting hot about the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties? There can be no permanence to an avowedly temporary arrangement. Let the six Ulster counties stay out till they are willing to come in. As Sir EDWARD CARSON said last week:

> Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win if you can; she can be won by good government.

Let the Home Rulers show that they can be trusted to rule wisely. Let them disappoint the predictions of their opponents. Home rule has long been a bugbear. Prove that it is not dangerous or foolish. Demonstrate its moderation, its regard for the minority. Surely, an Irish Parliament in dealing with Irish affairs cannot be more unstable, more fertile in interested and ambitious personal opposition, less subdued by the uncertainties and perils of the hour than many non-Irish members of the British Parliament have shown themselves to be. And with what consistency can the inveterate foes of coercion wish to coerce Ulster into their Dublin Parliament? Why not accept such measure of home rule as is granted, and make such use of it as will impress the Ulster recusants and their sympathizers across the Irish Channel? And why not remember now that, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE says, "the Unionist leaders, "who had fought for a lifetime "against home rule, had for the first "time in history accepted home rule "for five-sixths of Ireland"? Not the whole, a compromise; it is the English habit, and Mr. REDMOND and his friends will do well to yield to it.

The second detail of disagreement, the amount of Irish representation in the British Parliament, seems entirely negligible. The whole business is or was to be settled finally in Parliament within a year after the close of the war, and all the Irish members will be summoned to the Parliament of settlement. To worry now about the decrease of Irish representation is superfluous. There was never any intention of bringing up the subject of a decrease until the dissolution of the present Parliament, which was to sit till the war ended. In its successor the full Irish membership will have its say and its votes. Ample protection for the future, five-sixths of home rule immediately. The Nationalists yield nothing permanently, gain much temporarily. The gain is worth taking and trying. The opportunity may not occur again. Momentous, pressing national and imperial problems, economic, financial, political, social, will engage the attention of the British people after the war. "New conditions will have arisen," Mr. LLOYD GEORGE warns his Irish friends. "How can any man "guarantee what the sentiment of this "country may be on the question of "home rule for Ireland?"

Coming from an old friend of home rule for Wales and Ireland, the warning should be heeded. We hope it will be heeded by Mr. JOHN REDMOND, a gallant, engaging, and loyal figure, whose long and recently heightened responsibilities, difficulties, and perplexities the world appreciates. May he not make the great refusal!

FANCY VOTING.

Let Reform have her perfect work. She is getting near it in the State of Washington, which rejoices in second-choice voting. The Tacoma Ledger paints the delightful prospect in King County, which has 200 voting machines and fears that they will break down from overwork, to say nothing of the voters. If, for instance, there are four candidates for any office, since a voter must give his first choice to one and his second to one of the remaining three, the machine must have twelve name cards, each with two names. "Each candidate's name would "be on the same card with each of "the other three candidates, three "times as first choice and three times "as second." Vague reminiscences of early troubles with "permutations and combinations" are called up by the fascinating problems which the voters and machines of the Seattle Congress District must face. There are nine candidates for the Republican nomination, consequently there will be seventy-two combinations of names and seventy-two name-plates.

But in this maze of combinations only the boldest will wish to wander further. Won't the overtasked machines go on strike? As for the downtrodden Washington electors, they merit the sympathy of all tender souls. By the way, what sufficiently "lingering and humorous" punishment awaits the voter who turns the lever hastily as the name of his first choice appears, and fails to give due deliberation to his second, if he has one? Or is the act of voting, hard labor at the polls, penalty enough?

LABOR'S REACTION TO PROSPERITY.

According to the National Foreign Trade Council's statement to Congress, "There is not in the United States "today a justifiably idle able-bodied "man." According to the New York State Industrial Commission, more workers are employed at higher wages than at any time for years. Employment is 16 per cent. better than last year; wages are 30 per cent. higher. Yet every day brings news of more strikes. There were more in the first half of 1916 than in the full year 1915. The entire nation is in the crisis of a railway strike on a greater scale than ever known. There are rumors of a city-wide strike stopping all passenger traffic. In short, we are experiencing that sort of strike which characterizes prosperity. Capital is somewhat dazed. It remembers how recently it was prostrate, and how shortly it must face politics of unknown significance. Conservatism is the note of capital under prosperity greater even than labor's, and which perhaps explains the excesses of labor, which forgets what capital remembers, and sees only an opportunity to strike for a larger share of profits, to which it contributes nothing, but from which it seeks to take all that it can get.

It would be agreeable to accept the statement of the Health Department bulletin respecting the use to which labor puts its prosperity:

> The expenditure for beer shows a steady decline as wages increase.
>
> It has also been discovered that the man who works the longest hours per day spends the most time in the saloon.
>
> Married men spend more time in the saloon than do single men. Twice as many married men go to the saloon as do single men.

Professor SELIGMAN'S researches enable a comparison between the ancient and modern effect upon wage-earners of the increase of wages and leisure. In 1667 it was remarked:

> When the framework knitters or makers of silk stockings had a great price for their work they have been observed seldom to work on Mondays and Tuesdays, but to spend most of that time at the ale house and ninepins. * * * The weavers, 'tis common with them to be drunk on Monday, to have their heads ache on Tuesday, and their tools out of order on Wednesday. * * * People in low life, who work only for their daily bread if they can get it by three days' work in a week, will many of them make holiday the other three, or set their own price on their labor.

The modern theory, as expressed by the Health Department bulletin, is that high wages and much leisure promote morality. The ancient theory, some centuries old, is that low wages are necessary to keep laborers at their work, that laborers' savings increase idleness, and that public policy required England to promote industry among workers as a means of competing in the world's markets. The modern theory of wages and morality as formulated by the Health Department bulletin is one of those things which ought to be true if it is not. This world would abound with comforts and the cost of living would have a hard time if all wages and all profits were earned, proportioned to merit, and put to good use. The world being what it is, an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, or moralizing, either new or old, and the record is ample by which to test the theory. In this city scores of thousands in a poorly paid industry feel free to reject an arrangement made by their own representatives and conceding everything they asked until they had second thoughts. In the nation at large hundreds of thousands are balloting regarding a strike for an eight-hour day, regardless of whether or not the conditions of their industry justify the demand, or whether the industry produces the means of equal payment to fellow laborers less highly paid than themselves, or allows anything to the capital whose profit is grudged, although profit is the only reason for paying wages. In the authoritative accounts of current economic conditions by the Federal Reserve agents appear reports from several widely separated regions to like purport. For example:

> Manufacturers of everything from steel to cigars throughout Pennsylvania and those sections of New Jersey and Delaware included in the Philadelphia reserve district unite in the assertion that increased wages have been directly responsible for lessened efficiency on the part of labor. * * * Instead of taking advantage of the rates to save money or better their condition, a large proportion of the workingmen take holidays after they have earned a sum equal to their usual weekly wage, and even while at work, according to the employers, they are becoming lazy and independent.

Upon the whole, it is easier to regret that the Health Department's idea is wrong than to believe it to be true. Human nature alters little in the course of a few centuries. It remains true that the curse of the poor is less their poverty than their ignorance, and that their disabilities are rather personal than social. Benevolence is admirable, but little benevolence is of the sort which makes men industrious and thrifty. It is difficult to say what is the proper remedy when men prefer to be hungry, and insist upon having families which they blame society for not supporting. When asked what would be his remedy, President TAFT candidly answered, "God knows." Who knows any better than President TAFT?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Baltimore's Humility Astonishes.

When there were made in THE TIMES, something over a week ago, a few remarks to the effect that the arrival of the Deutschland at Baltimore had put that city on the map at last, it was done with a confident expectation that the Baltimoreans would treat the little article as the jest it was intended to be. In that case they either would have commented on it as illustrating the humor that lies in saying one thing and meaning its exact opposite—joking of a sort supposed to be distinctively American, though, of course, it isn't—or else would simulate rage and violently protest that a city notably ancient and historic, as American cities go, was put on the map by its own achievements long ago, and that those who did not know its name and fame before the Deutschland came up the Patapsco were of the class for whom night schools are provided.

Strangely enough, Baltimore took neither course. At any rate, it didn't if its Sun competently speaks its emotions, for that paper devotes almost a column of its valuable editorial space to a serious disquisition along exactly the lines of our frivolous one.

In stately and solemn periods it congratulates the city on the good fortune that has made it a source of news read with interest over a large part of the habitable and literate world. One might imagine, from The Sun's admissions as to Baltimore's need of advertising, that Baltimore was a "real estate proposition" in the remoter suburban region of some real town, on which a new and superior sort of flying machine had condescended to alight, or a squalid collection of huts in Africa or Greenland where a distinguished explorer had chanced to establish his headquarters for a while.

This humility is puzzling. Didn't and doesn't Baltimore know that to few ears did her name come with a shock of surprise when the stories about Captain KOENIG began to arrive? Why, even in New York, where knowledge of the American hinterland is supposed to be least varied and extensive, we had heard quite a lot about Baltimore some time before that, and none of us thought of seeing in the dispatches about the submarine a revelation of Baltimore's existence. Such revelation as we did receive was of a nature quite different, and our surprise was not because Baltimore is, but because of the warmth and heartiness with which a seeming majority of its residents, unhyphenated as well as hyphenated, welcomed a Captain and a crew and a craft that for most of us woke anew such bitter memories.

A Belated Getting Into Line.

Georgia is about to do what most States and all countries with more or less colorable claims to civilization did long ago—it is going to permit its women, on giving the usual proofs of competence and character, to practice law. A bill thus depriving Georgia's men of their monopoly of that privilege has passed with a large majority the lower house of the State Legislature, and The Atlanta Constitution says, presumably speaking from knowledge, that the upper house will soon take the same action with the same emphasis, and that the Governor will sign the bill as soon as it reaches his hands.

The Constitution also says several other things before it drops the subject, some of them in expression of a natural joy over the fulfillment by Georgia of a duty too long ignored, some in the way of taking credit to itself for having been the first paper in the State to demand, and the hardest of its journalistic fighters for, this widening of the Georgia woman's privileges. Still other things it says that might perhaps be criticised as showing lack of magnanimity for the now defeated and humiliated opponents of the extension.

It actually jeers at what it calls "the tinplate chivalry" of the lawyer legislators who, while solemnly iterating the great truth that "woman's place is in the home," were quite content to let women do the drudgery of their offices and only objected to their absence from home when it was proposed to let them share the higher rewards in money and fame that practice of the law can bring. This undeniable fact The Constitution ruthlessly rubs in by recalling, as among the incidents of the long legislative fight, several unkind demonstrations by the friends of the bill that some of its fiercest and most oratorical foes were not above taking big fees that had been chiefly earned by the work of their ill-paid feminine clerks.

Really, that's no way to talk. It gives pain, it creates enemies, and it may even lead to breaches of the peace. The truth is mighty and it will prevail in the end, if there's anything in one of the most comforting of accepted platitudes, but the truth, like other good things, should be used with discretion, with due economy, with due regard to time, place, and the sensitive feelings of neighbors. Why gloat, when a winner, and why beat the bones of the dead?

"Franc-tireur" Crimes Considered.

There is of relevance—out of Germany—to the shooting of Captain FRYATT in the fact that Prussia by a sternly worded law imposes on all its inhabitants, civilian as well as military, the duty, when the State is invaded by an alien foe, of seizing any weapons at hand and using them with all possible vigor, no matter what personal peril may follow.

This is, of course, not incitement, but command, to commit, if not exactly the "franc-tireur" crime for which the merchant Captain died, a crime in essence the same, and between it and those for which the Belgians were so fiercely denounced and so ruthlessly punished there is no difference whatever.

Probably some of the Belgians did do what all Prussians and, by natural extension now, what all Germans are ordered to do in case of foreign invasion. Only Germans think the less of them for it, and it would ill become us, with our reverence for the "francs-tireurs" who with far less excuse killed British soldiers from behind the stone walls of Concord and Lexington, to condemn even the most guilty of the Belgians.

As for Captain FRYATT, his attempt to sink the submarine was, indeed, at his peril while it was in progress, but his status thereafter was that of any other merchant Captain. He was punishable under that custom of civilized nations which is called international law only while defending his ship from the instant destruction assumed by him to be intended. Germans alone make that a "franc-tireur" crime, and, whenever they can, penalize it with death.

What Is Americanism?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much discussion in the United States as to the "melting pot." This melting pot was supposed to fuse all foreigners into good Americans, but now there are misgivings as to its success, for the European clings to his old allegiances. The trouble is that we of the New World have not made up our minds what "American" means or what "Americanization" means. We have not substituted any clear, distinctive American ideal for European ideals. We ask the European to cast off his old clothes, but we have not decided the fashion of the new garment which we want him to put on. America has far greater potential resources than Europe, is growing faster, and must eventually surpass Europe in population, wealth, and power. We are now groping after an American policy and civilization, which we hope will be independent of the European system, or at least will not be a mere copy of the Old World, but will have its own ideals and its own plan of international relations. But it is not enough to say that the old system is wrong. What is the new system to be? What is the American ideal?

JOHN LEWIS.
Toronto, Canada, July 1, 1916.

WINDOWS.

They bring their pillows to each window-ledge
And lean out, starved, to watch the street below—
Tumult and life and noise and rush and show;
But Summer's come and I know of a hedge
Where I can lie with leaves to break the sun
And look, not down, but up, and see them run—
My fancies, my brave fancies, all day long,
Not pavement waifs, but free-winged hearts of song.

There grass shall tuft my shoulders, and moist earth—
Fecund of life and growth and stir and change—
Shall nurse my veins with sun, and I shall range
The paths where luminous wonders flash to birth.
My windows there shall front the all of space,
Not alleys where pent tides of being race,
Sad want and waste that feign the debonair,
And pride, self-conscious, elbowing despair.

My windows! I can see the Genoese
Pacing the deck that made this land my home.
I watch the wild Honduran breakers foam.
I sail with Jason for the Golden Fleece.
My windows let the sunlight and the rain
Beat on my heart. The casement has no pane,
The pane no casement, save the rim of blue
That drenches day with light and night with dew.

But in these walls of windows, street by street,
They bring their pillows to each stony ledge.
They have no sight of meadow, stream, or hedge.
For bird song, eagle wing, they hear the beat
Of "Norma," an Italian organ's dower,
And so they live, recumbent, hour by hour,
Chest-narrowed, soul-imprisoned, like a clown
Watching an ant-hill seven stories down.

LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

THE WOMAN'S PARTY.

Its Strength Not Sufficient to Have Any Effect Upon the Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of our organization, and personally, I wish to express appreciation of recent editorials in THE TIMES regarding the woman's vote and the Woman's Party. THE TIMES has presented the facts so admirably that we do not see how the Woman's Party can continue its bluff about the women voters. But it may be interesting to examine some of this party's claims in connection with the election figures.

It is alleged that 4,000,000 women voters can be influenced against any candidate who opposes a Federal suffrage amendment.

In the first place, there is no probability of so large a woman's vote. The total vote for the twelve States where women will vote for President in 1916 was only 3,295,973 in 1912. This included the women's vote in six States. In 1914 the total vote for Governor or Senator in all these States was only 3,753,949. This included the women's vote in nine States

The addition that can be expected in 1916 is from the women voters of Illinois, Montana, and Nevada. A generous estimate of this vote—allowing the same proportion of votes cast as among the men—would be 1,120,000, making the total vote by both sexes in these twelve States 4,882,949. The women would not cast half of these votes, perhaps only a third, as they have never voted in such numbers as the men in any State election.

Moreover, about one-third of the women's vote will come from Illinois, where the suffrage association of the State has publicly repudiated the Woman's Party. A large share will come from California, where clubwomen recently refused to receive the envoys of the Congressional Union.

Again, both Dr. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, past and present Presidents of the National Suffrage Association, have condemned the Woman's Party. Mrs. Catt told the Democratic Committee that she represented over 90 per cent. of the advocates of woman suffrage in the country. Undoubtedly she does. Therefore, if the Woman's Party represents but 10 per cent. of the suffragists, and the suffragists are only 10 per cent. of the women—as we have always contended with good reason, on account of the official suffrage figures and canvasses—then the Woman's Party controls one woman in a hundred.

This means that if women cast 2,000,000 votes in 1916 the Congressional Union stands a fair chance of getting about 20,000 of them to vote for "suffrage first."

We have too much respect for our sex to believe that more than two or three out of a hundred could be influenced to change their allegiance to a party on account of this question. But let us be generous and allow them 50,000 controlled women in the West. Is there any candidate who is afraid of this number, and who would sacrifice the constitutional "right of each State to settle this question for itself" in order to get these votes?

Mrs. ARTHUR M. DODGE,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, July 29, 1916.

LANGUAGE PURITY.

Why Not Have a Commission to Recommend Various Changes?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of A. Y. Smith, headed "Folly of a New Tongue," assumes that it is imperative "to keep the language pure." What does it mean to keep a language pure? Evidently, to guard it against change; to hold it rigid; to bring its evolution to an end.

Heretofore all languages, except the classical dead languages, by gradual change have gone through a process of evolution. The purists seem to have been most successful in preventing change with Chinese, which was fixed in the monosyllabic stage of development and held there. The result is a monotonous language with an impoverished vocabulary.

English was once in a very plastic condition in which change was rapid, taking place apparently by accident and without conscious volition. Now, however, the English speaking population numbers 160,000,000 people, distributed over a large part of the world, and is held so closely to a fixed standard by daily reading of printed matter that the natural evolution of the language seems to have come practically to an end.

If, at this time, English had reached the goal of perfection, this condition might be satisfactory; but it is plain that the language has crystallized in its present form, not by reason of its perfection, but because of circumstances which are quite unrelated to its merit. The question arises whether it may not be well to consider the desirability of artificial changes in the language, since natural change, of unknown and irresponsible origin, is at an end. It is suggested that an academy or commission might be chosen—fairly representing the users of English in all lands—with power to recommend, from time to time, changes or innovations in the language. The use of new constructions, words, or forms would, of course, not be obligatory upon any one, but would have the sanction of authority. If the changes had real merit they would probably, in time, come into general use; if not, they would pass into oblivion.

Mr. Smith objects to Esperanto because Russians have no article; but Russians can learn French, which has articles. He asserts that because artificial languages start with no literature "they can never be adopted." But all literatures were young once. It may be well to view with suspicion the claims of artificial languages to merit, but it is just possible that the artificial language idea may be sound. Therefore it seems wise to tolerate artificial languages long enough for a fair trial. Even we who are inclined to expect failure may consistently encourage those who are willing to take the pains to experiment.

JONATHAN HOLDEN.
Pleasantville, N. Y., July 20, 1916.

White Lamp-Posts for Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I drive an auto to and from my office, through the west drive at Central Park. During the last few months I have counted about a dozen cars which have collided head-on with the lamp-posts at various points along the drive. This morning the sufferer was actually a hansom cab. I am certain that an automobile is practically beyond repair after such an accident, and in most cases the occupants have been more or less injured.

The remedy, in my opinion, is for the Park Department to paint the lamp-posts along the drives white. The turns of the drive are numerous, and at some places it is difficult to say whether the light you are looking at is on your side of the drive or on the other side of it, just around the turn. The white lamp-posts which I suggest would mark out the outlines of the roadway as the whitewashed stones do which are used along the roadside in private parks in the suburbs.

JESSE W. RENO.
New York, July 27, 1916.

Boots and Shoes for Convalescents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter recently received from my niece, Miss G. Constant Lounsbery, head infirmiere of the Ambulance Militaire de Piriac, she appeals for strong boots and shoes, of which they are in great need in France. Many of the men who are wounded in the foot or leg are wearing only one shoe when brought into the hospital. Others come in with their shoes in such bad condition from their long tramps and their experience in the trenches that it is impossible to use them again. The hospitals are able to dismiss their convalescents fairly well clothed, but as regards boots and shoes there is a great shortage.

Any gift of shoes, worn or otherwise, will be gratefully received and should be addressed to Miss G. C. Lounsbery, care British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The British War Relief Association has kindly consented to forward such gifts as are sent in. This appeal includes the hospital in Nantes and many others in the neighborhood.

EDITH HAGGIN LOUNSBERY.
Bedford, N. Y., July 22, 1916.

TRAINING THE BODY AS WELL AS THE MIND.

A Program Upon Which Both Opponent and Advocate of Military Training in the Schools May Co-operate.

By WILLIAM G. WILLCOX,
President of the Board of Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much difference of opinion and argument in regard to military training in the public schools arises from lack of definition of the term. If its advocates and opponents would first state just what they mean by "military training," possibly they would find themselves not far apart. The opponents appear to have in mind training which is of value only for military service, while the advocates refer to training which is even more important and valuable as a preparation for citizenship in time of peace than as a preliminary preparation for military service. This is especially true in regard to the training now required in the public schools of the State of New York, and a clear understanding of the provisions of the new laws and the character of the training to be introduced is the first requisite for any intelligent discussion of the subject.

The Welsh bill provides for physical training in the public schools for both girls and boys of all ages for at least twenty minutes per day, under the direction of the State Board of Regents. The present curriculum of the New York schools already provides such training for a minimum of sixty minutes and a maximum of 120 minutes per week. The Welsh bill does not materially affect the character of the physical training now given in the schools of New York City, but merely increases somewhat the amount of time devoted to such training. It will, however, require that similar physical training shall be extended to other public schools of the State, in which it is not now practiced. To quote from a circular issued by the State Commissioner of Education, this law "offers to the public schools throughout the State an opportunity to give, with State co-operation and aid, more serious attention to the physical well-being of the pupils and to the development of those qualities which are essential in meeting the obligations of citizenship."

The Slater bill provides for military training for boys of from 16 to 19 years of age for not more than 180 minutes a week after school hours during the school term, and for two weeks in camp during the Summer vacation. This training is to be under the direction of the Military Training Commission, consisting of the Major General of the National Guard, one member appointed by the Governor and one member appointed by the Board of Regents. This commission is authorized and required:

(1.) To recommend from time to time to the Board of Regents the establishment in elementary and secondary schools of habits, customs, and methods best adapted to develop correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, discipline, and initiative, sense of duty and the spirit of co-operation under leadership.

(2.) To supervise and direct such military training as the commission may prescribe for boys of 16 to 19 years of age (excepting boys regularly employed and other boys exempted by the commission) for not exceeding three hours per week during the school year.

(5.) To establish and maintain camps for the field training of such boys of 16 to 19 years of age as may be accepted by the commission, for at least two weeks during the Summer.

In view of the broad powers and wide discretion given to the Military Training Commission, the personnel of its membership is important as an indication of the character of the training which it may be expected to prescribe. Dr. Finley, representing the Board of Regents, is a frank opponent of technical military training in the schools, but a strong advocate of the kind of physical training and character training represented by the Boy Scouts program. Dr. George J. Fisher, who has been appointed by Governor Whitman, is even more outspoken in his opposition to military drill. Dr. Fisher is the Secretary of the Physical Training Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and a prominent official of the Boy Scouts of America. His views in regard to military training in the schools are forcibly expressed in the April 15, 1916, issue of Scouting, and should be read by every one interested in this subject.

The precise character of the training which General O'Ryan would advocate has not been announced, but with General O'Ryan busy on the Mexican frontier, the plans of the commission must be formulated by Dr. Finley and Dr. Fisher, and their program is quite certain to be one which the most ardent pacifist can indorse.

Thoughtful observers and students must appreciate that the problem of military preparedness and defense is only a part of the greater problem of loyal and efficient citizenship—citizenship ready to subordinate personal interests in patriotic service of the State in peace or in war, and trained both for individual efficiency and for effective co-operation. If democracy is to justify itself as the best form of government, if it is to hold its place in the survival of the fittest among the nations of the earth, it must not be behind any autocratic government in the loyalty, patriotic devotion, obedience, discipline and self-sacrifice of its citizens, and in effective organization and team work.

The public schools represent a huge investment of public funds from which the community rightfully demands large returns in loyal and efficient citizenship. Strong, vigorous bodies, good practical knowledge of the laws of health, self-reliance, courage, obedience, deference, self-control, respect for the laws of the land and the rights of others, appreciation of civic obligations and duty—these are some of the qualities which are of vital interest to the State and which the State has a right to expect in return for its investment in public education. We must frankly admit that in these directions the results of our public school training have not been satisfactofy. There can be no difference of opinion as to the importance of more thorough and systematic physical training for our schoolboys—training less confined to a few star athletic performers who are in least need of it, and promoting throughout the entire school system the development of sound, vigorous bodies, without which intellectual attainments are of little value. The appalling per centage of recruits found physically unfit for military service indicates also a sad lack of physical fitness for peaceful pursuits. Such training as is given to the Boy Scouts promotes not only physical development but mental development and character development which are imperatively needed, not only as a preliminary preparation for military service and natural defense, if occasion should arise, but also, and especially, as preparation for efficient citizenship in time of peace.

European experience and expert military opinion clearly indicate that the big problem in preparation for effective military service is not training in military tactics or drill, but getting men into fit physical condition. Even Germany does not give military drill in the schools, but every boy in Germany receives a thorough training to make him physically sound and fit for service to the State, either in peace or in war. Here is a program upon which pacifist and militarist can co-operate. It is a time for all who recognize this need in our schools and our community not to obstruct the efforts to introduce such training, but to join forces in carrying forward the movement on sound educational lines, beneficial alike to the schools and to the State.

WILLIAM G. WILLCOX.

THE MILITIA IN TEXAS.

Some Unpleasant Things Incident to Their Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contains an article on the complaints placed with various Senators and Representatives by members of the militia regarding their food and treatment on their way to the Mexican border. In this connection will you permit me to place before your readers the contents of a letter received only this moment from a young man in the Seventy-first Regiment?

I am informed by this militiaman that in nine days neither he, nor any man in his company, has been permitted to bathe; that the temperature in Brownsville seldom reaches below 95, and never below 90; that it was not until after they had been down there several days that the ground was sufficiently cleared to permit the raising of tents; that most of the men have been soaked by the pouring rain, and that many of them have colds and sore throats, that is to say, at least 75 per cent. All except the commissioned officers have, apparently, been placed at the work of clearing a certain kind of cactus which grows in the vicinity, and have been injured by the very sharp points which protrude from the cactus leaves, so sharp that they penetrate through the soles of the shoes.

The food is said to consist of hardtack and coffee for breakfast; hardtack, coffee, and one peach for luncheon; hardtack, coffee, and corned beef hash for dinner. There has been practically no variation in the diet for four or five days. This is the "wholesome and simple diet, not quite so good as the guardsmen may have been accustomed to at home," to which the army report refers.

B. RUSSELL HERTS.
New York, July 19, 1916.

An Actor's Death for England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Word has just come from France of the death of Captain Lionel Walsh by wounds received in the British advance of July 1. Playgoers of New York will remember his appearance in the lighter musical plays of the past seven or eight years, to which he added much gayety and humor, and his capacity for more serious work was shown in the Stage Society's production of Schnitzler's "Komtesse Mizzi," in which he gave a really fine performance. There has been so much irresponsible, so much generous talk and writing about English actors who have been among us that there is a melancholy pleasure in recording the courage, gallantry, and self-sacrifice of one, who of many I know was not exceptional. To the public Lionel Walsh was the comic, eccentric young Englishman of fashion; to his friends, his fine feelings and loyalty, his simplicity and kindness will always remain a precious memory.

LOUIS EVAN SHIPMAN.
Cornish, N. H., July 8, 1916.

Shaking Mops Out of Windows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many suggestions have been made about cleanliness in the city, but one important point has been overlooked. I refer to the practice of mopping floors and shaking mopfuls of dirt out of the window. I understand there is a law against this evil. It should be enforced.

G. H. G.
New Milford, Conn., July 25, 1916.

REGULARS AND GUARDSMEN

Border Service Will Acquaint Many Citizens with Army Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has a son and several other relatives in the militia on the border, I would say that it is very evident that the officers of the regular army, as well as the responsible members of the present Administration, have very little idea of the character of the men who are now doing time on the border.

We notice reports that the men are dissatisfied and are thinking about such matters as should be complained about while they are not busily engaged in making roads, in burying dead horses, and in other forms of amusement available during their unnecessary stay in that part of the world. The fact is that the militia is composed of the most representative men in every community, college graduates, men interested in every civic organization for the welfare of the people, thoughtful men who, if they were at home, would hold indignation meetings and take an interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the troops. One of them writes to me and says: "One of the regulars gave us a visit in our tent the other night and, although a pretty rough fellow, we had a long and interesting talk with him." It would be well if the officers of the regular army realized that they have the finest set of men that could possibly be gathered as representative United States citizens, men who are not accustomed to run a wheelbarrow and to be halloed at as though they were in an entirely different class.

FRANCIS H. HOLMES.
New York, July 27, 1916.

Gas as an Insect Exterminator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If poisonous gases can be used to destroy human life on battlefields, why cannot some modification of this method be employed in combating destructive insects and other pests? Instead of "poisoned bait" let us have fumes capable of eliminating an army of grasshoppers in action. Even war may yield some suggestions of value to the pacifist. Washington Market may take a hint from Europe's battlefields and vanquish its "enemy" flies more effectually by judicious employment of gases than by wielding the more humane and considerate fans or

BAKER DEFENDS HARRISON'S ACTS

Judge Jenkins's Criticisms of Philippine Governor General Answered by War Secretary.

UPHOLDS REFORM OF BENCH

Constructive and Far from a Blunder—Denies Business Stagnation, Points to Record Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Criticisms of the administration of Francis Burton Harrison as Governor General of the Philippine Islands were answered today by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when his attention was called to a letter in a New York newspaper in which Mr. Harrison was attacked, particularly for his alleged attitude toward the insular courts. The letter was signed by James C Jenkins, who recently returned to this country after long service in the Philippine judiciary.

Judge Jenkins charged in his letter that business conditions in the islands had been paralyzed and largely destroyed since the publication in Manila of President Wilson's speech at Staunton, Va., in December, 1913. It is charged also in the letter that Governor General Harrison played politics in judicial appointments.

Secretary Baker said his attention had been called to the letter, but most of it, he declared, "was so lacking in specification that it seemed rather an effort to scold than to give information." He answered some of the concrete statements of Judge Jenkins, the first of which was as follows:

This brings me to one of the greatest of Governor General Harrison's mistakes, and they are numerous. The reorganization of the courts in the early part of 1914 was an egregious blunder. It greatly lessened the efficiency of the judiciary, and Mr. Harrison could have prevented it if he had wanted to do so. But he wanted to reassign the old judges and appoint a half dozen new ones to suit Speaker Osmena and a few young lawyers of Manila. Confidence in the judiciary has thus been largely destroyed.

Says More Judges Were Needed.

"Yes," said Secretary Baker, "I observed that statement with reference to the reorganization of the judiciary, and it seems susceptible of a very direct and conclusive answer. When Governor General Harrison arrived in Manila in 1913 his predecessor and other members of the Philippine Commission, with portfolios, had just submitted their annual reports. The Secretary of Finance and Justice has the administrative supervision of justice in the Philippine Islands. The official who held this office on Governor General Harrison's arrival, Judge Araneta, in his annual report, dated Sept. 25, 1913, said:

"The condition of the court shows the need for more judges, as was stated in my report for last year. It is to be regretted that the commission and Assembly, both recognizing this need, were unable to agree at the last session upon legislation to remedy the situation. It is to be hoped that this matter will be taken up in time at the coming session of the Legislature and that the two houses will be able to come to a satisfactory agreement."

Acting Governor General Newton W. Gilbert, in his annual report, dated Sept. 25, 1913," Mr. Baker continued, "commented also on this at some length. Both of these officials dwelt on the necessity of increasing the number of judges of the Courts of First Instance and Land Registration, and both called attention to the fact that there had been a recent effort to enact legislation remedying these defects.

"As a result of this general agreement, in which Governor General Harrison's views coincided with those of the former Administration, as reported officially in their annual reports, the Reorganization Act was passed. It combined the Courts of First Instance with the Courts of Land Registration and increased the number of Judges from thirty to thirty-six.

All the Judges Reappointed.

"This, however, would not answer the part of Judge Jenkins's statement in which he says: 'Confidence in the judiciary has thus been largely destroyed.' Inasmuch, however, as Governor Harrison reappointed every Judge of First Instance and every Judge of the Court of Land Registration on the court, the statement requires some further explanation.

"This would also dispose of the statement that it was the desire of Governor General Harrison to make new appointments to suit Speaker Osmena. Had it been his desire to make new appointments he would not have reappointed all of the old Judges. The Bar Association of Manila specifically recommended that seven of the old Judges be not reappointed, including the present critic of Governor General Harrison. Governor General Harrison reappointed these Judges notwithstanding the recommendation of the Bar Association."

Mr. Baker's attention was also called to this statement of Judge Jenkins:

This act abolished the Land Court, enlarged the jurisdiction of First Instance Courts, and provided for thirty-six Judges instead of thirty, with a decrease of salaries so as to make the aggregate of salaries paid about the same as before. But there was really no necessity for a greater number of Judges, as they were already sufficient in number, intelligence and industry to dispose of the business, and in a much more efficient and satisfactory manner. Moreover, the law included the unprecedented provision that after reaching sixty-five years of age a Judge must retire without pay or pension, no matter how long he had been on the bench or how good a record he had made.

Retirement Without Pension.

"This," Mr. Baker asserted, "has been completely answered by what I have heretofore said, except as to the so-called unprecedented provision which retires Judges after reaching the age of sixty-five, and as to salaries. As a matter of fact, retirement of Judges at the age of sixty-five is not at all unprecedented. In the British colonial service Judges are retired at the age of sixty-five, however with pension. In this particular act the Philippine Government there was no provision for pensions, for the reason that at the time of the passage of the act the Philippine Government was in no condition to guarantee the payment of pensions. The sixty-five applies to Filipino Judges as well as to Americans, and the first Judge to be retired under the act was a Filipino. Were the age of sixty-five not justified by the experience of the British Government it should be well within the knowledge of any one acquainted with tropical conditions that sixty-five was not an unreasonably early age for the retirement of American Judges serving in the tropics.

"Judge Jenkins fails to call attention, however, to the fact that for the first time in Philippine legislation this act gave a tenure of office to Judges; it provided that at the age of sixty-five Judges of the Courts of First Instance should retire. The act did not provide pay or pension. Prior to its passage, however, a Judge might have been replaced at any time without pay or pension, whereas under the Reorganization act a Judge cannot be removed until he reaches the age of sixty-five except for sufficient cause in the judgment of the Supreme Court, so that the effect of the act was to give a Judge a more assured tenure of office than he had prior to that time.

"Now, as to the decrease in salaries. There was a decrease of some salaries. This was principally in the case of the younger and the additional Judges who were to be appointed under the act. Judge Jenkins, for example, who was appointed in 1904, received in 1913 the salary of 10,000 pesos per annum; under the reorganization act he received 10,000 pesos per annum, and his treatment was not exceptional.

Jenkins Liberally Treated.

"Judge Jenkins states that a Judge must retire without pay or pension under the reorganization act, but fails to say that he himself, under a general act since passed by the Philippine Government, has been retired from the service, and, receiving credit for more than ten years' service, will receive one-third of his annual salary for three years.

"In other words, Judge Jenkins receives on leaving the service of the Philippine Government, in addition to the very liberal provisions as to payment of accrued leave existing when he was appointed, one year's pay. This must be particularly welcome to Judge Jenkins, who for several years prior to the appointment of Governor General Harrison had been desirous of leaving the Philippine service, and who, left during a prior Administration he would not have received this year's pay. This treatment again of Judge Jenkins was not exceptional."

Another statement by Judge Jenkins which Mr. Baker answered read:

What about business conditions? Since the first publication in Manila of the Staunton speech of President Wilson, in December, 1913, business in the islands has been at a standstill—yes, paralyzed, and largely destroyed.

In commenting on Judge Jenkins' charge Secretary Baker said:

"The answer which Judge Jenkins gives to this query is no more accurate than his statement, with reference to the judiciary. The exports from the Philippine Islands for the first six months of the calendar year 1916 have been greater than for any similar period in the history of the Philippine Islands. And, further, the percentage tax collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on business shows that the interior business for the six months was better than for any similar period in the past. It is therefore, far from the fact to say that business is paralyzed in the Philippine Islands. There has been some disarrangement of business as a result of the war, but, with the total exports greater than for any similar period in the island's history, and with the total of the internal business greater, it is ridiculous to speak of business being paralyzed."

Judge Jenkins also said in his letter:

All this is independent of the serious injustice done to the numerous faithful and highly efficient American public servants in the Philippines who have been removed from office or their resignations forced without any good or sufficient cause.

When Mr. Baker was asked to comment on this he replied:

"This is a revamping of an old statement which has heretofore been thoroughly discredited. No administration in the Philippine Islands has ever adhered more strictly to the rule and spirit of the civil service than has Governor General Harrison's. The record in this respect has been very fully stated in two letters of Winfield T. Denison to the National Civil Service Reform League, one of which was published in full in a speech of Senator Hitchcock in the Senate on Jan. 10, 1916, when the Philippine bill was before that body.

"However, Judge Jenkins's personal case, as well as that of the judiciary to which he refers, well illustrates the complaints of unfair treatment of Americans in the Islands and the politics which has entered into appointments in the Islands.

"No American Judge of the Supreme Court or of the minor courts in the Philippine Islands has been forced to resign during this administration. The present American Judges of the Supreme Court of the Islands were all appointed by preceding Administrations; all of the Judges of Courts of First Instance appointed by previous Administrations whom Governor General Harrison found in office, except those who had voluntarily resigned prior to the reorganization act, were reappointed by him.

"Had Governor General Harrison been willing to play either local or United States party politics he might well have failed to reappoint Judge Jenkins, following the recommendation of the Manila Bar Association, but he elected not to hide himself behind the recommendation of this or other associations and reappointed every other of the old Judges of the Courts of First Instance and Land Registration."

SOCIETY AT HOT SPRINGS.

H. Campbell Graefs Give a Dinner at Fassifern Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 30.—Many visitors at the Homestead attended services at the churches this morning and the day, which was occupied with the usual Sunday program of riding and driving, ended with a concert in the Homestead lobby, which was attended by more than 300 visitors, including Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Rupert Blue, Dr. Victor Blue, C. Marondi of the Turkish Embassy, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mr. and Mrs. George Barr McCutcheon, Mrs. Buckner A. Wallingford and others.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell Graef of New York who are occupying Ingleside gave a dinner for a score of friends at Fassifern Farm tonight, their guests riding, driving and motoring over. In the party were the Countess Ella Festetics of New York, who joined Mr. and Mrs. Graef here last week, the Misses Eleanor Bright, Isabel and Josephine Palmer, and Clyve Graef, and Charles Palmer and Edgar Bright.

The colony of writers and actors at Warm Springs, which includes Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Irwin, and Credo Harris, is interested in the production of a playlet which will be given by the young people at the Warm Springs Hotel this week.

Arrivals today at the Homestead included R. R. Henry, I. H. Gasson and Dr. John H. Hodgson, New York; S. Van Vechlin, South Orange; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duane and family, Philadelphia, and Captain R. J. Campbell, Washington.

PREACH TO RESORT GUESTS.

Well-Known Clergymen Spending the Summer in New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

COLEBROOK, N. H., July 30.—The Rev. A. H. Reed of Littleton officiates at Sunday services at Partridge Lake every Sunday at 4 P. M. during the season. The Rev. Dr. H. H. Beattys of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who is at his Summer home at Sugar Hill, preached at the Congregational Church at Littleton today. The Rev. Alson H. Robinson of Cincinnati, who has opened his Summer home on Farr Hill, Littleton, occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at Littleton.

The Rev. Marcus H. Carroll of Hanover, Mass., a former pastor of St. Paul's Church, Lancaster, returned to spend the Summer at Pilot Cottage and occupied his old pulpit today, addressing a large congregation of Summer visitors.

Lenox Churches Announce Gifts.

LENOX, Mass., July 30.—Those who attended Trinity Episcopal Church this morning found in the pews a printed statement of the expenses of the church. The receipts for the last year amounted to $22,287. Besides pew rent and contributions, the deficiency fund shows that Mrs. William Douglas Sloane gave $1,000, Harris Fahnestock and George E. Turnure of the vestry, $500 each; Mrs. George Griswold Haven and Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, $300 each; Giraud Foster, $375; Mrs. Robert Winthrop, $250; and Mrs. William H. Bradford, $200. For the support of St. Helen's Chapel in New Lenox, built by the late John E. Parsons in memory of a daughter, Mrs. Parsons gave $700; Herbert Parsons, $300; Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons, $200 each

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THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

DEFENDS APPRAISAL BY SERVICE BOARD

Secretary Walker Answers Howe's Criticisms, Says Public Saved Money.

ACTIVITY LIMITED BY LAW

Rates and Capitalization Sole Bases for Investigation—Fares Already Fixed.

James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, answered yesterday some of the criticisms of the commission made in a letter written to Chairman Oscar S. Straus by Frederic C. Howe, President of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City. Mr. Howe complained because the commission had not appraised more than one-quarter of the public service corporations in order to enable it to determine what would be a fair rate to charge for commodities or services provided by them. Mr. Howe mentioned several other cities where the rates for gas and electricity and street car fares were less than are charged here.

He besought the commission to devote itself unremittingly to the appraisal of all unappraised public utility corporations in the city. At the offices of the commission it was learned that in addition to the corporations mentioned by Mr. Howe, of which appraisals have been made, a number of other important appraisals are under way and are nearing completion.

"Among the most important of these appraisals is that of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn," said Mr. Walker in his statement. The commission's engineers and accountants have been working on this appraisal for three years, and it is now about completed. The property appraised, it is said, is the largest public utility property ever valued by a public agency. This appraisal was ordered in connection with the so-called Brooklyn Edison rate case, which was instituted by the commission upon complaint of Commander Albert C. Moritz and 100 other consumers of electric current in Brooklyn against the company.

"The complaint stated that the rates charged for electric current by this company were unreasonable and unjust, and that small consumers were discriminated against because they were charged the maximum rate allowed by law, which is 10 cents a kilowatt hour, while larger consumers were supplied with current at much lower rates.

"This is one of the most important rate cases ever considered by the commission. Whether it will result in an order reducing rates is not known, but the complainants hope for such an outcome, for the commission had a similar case against the New York Edison Company, which resulted in an order reducing the maximum rate from 10 cents to 8 cents a kilowatt hour. These new rates went into effect in Manhattan and in a large part of the Bronx in May of this year."

Defends Recent Appraisals.

In regard to the list of appraisals already made by the commission which Mr. Howe mentioned in his letter Mr. Walker said:

"The appraisals mentioned have been made in the regular course of the commission's work in supervising the operations of public utilities. Some were made in capitalization cases, others in rate cases. In the capitalization cases the appraisals are necessary to obtain information necessary to pass upon the authorization of issues of stocks and bonds; in the rate cases the information necessary to order reductions in rates.

"Both classes of cases come among the most important matters which can come before a regulating body.

"Under New York laws capitalization cases arise from the applications of corporations under the jurisdiction of the commission for permission to issue securities. No such corporation can issue new securities without the consent of the commission, and the commission cannot give or withhold such consent until it ascertains whether the value of the property owned and the business done by such corporation justifies the issuance of securities in the amount applied for. In all such cases mentioned by Mr. Howe the commission made the appraisals for the purpose of passing upon applications for the approval of securities.

"Rate cases may be instituted upon the complaint of patrons or customers of public service corporations or upon motion of the commission. In such cases the commission cannot, under the decisions of the courts, order a reduction in rates which would deprive the corporation affected of a fair return upon the capital invested.

In his letter, Mr. Howe referred to the properties of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the New York Edison Company, which, he said, had not been appraised. Concerning the Edison Company, it was learned that the commission had procured enough information to justify an order reducing rates without making a complete appraisal of the property.

Rate Appraisal of B. R. T. Useless.

It was admitted by the commission that no complete appraisal had been made of the property of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the reason given was that the rates charged by these corporations for transportation in Manhattan and the Bronx, which is fixed by law and by the terms of the contracts between the city and the companies, for rate-making purposes, therefore, such an appraisal would be useless until the law or the contracts, or both, are changed. However, the commission will have a pretty good idea of the value of these properties, because under the dual system contracts the chief engineer of the commission must make what is known as a "prior determination," which fixes the value of the property of the companies at the time the dual system contracts were signed. These determinations have been made by the chief engineer.

The contracts also require that determinations by the chief engineer as to the cost of the construction and equipment of the new lines built under the dual system contracts shall be made each quarter, until the contract is completed, so that by the time the entire new system goes into operation the commission will have accurate figures as to its cost.

In regard to the possibility of reducing fares on the surface lines of the city, it was pointed out by Mr. Walker that in Manhattan and the Bronx these lines, within the last few years, have gone through the hands of receivers, and have been reorganized and rehabilitated. It was said no complaints had been received by the commission that the fives present far charged on these lines were excessive, and that no information had been brought to the commission's attention that would warrant an investigation with a view of compelling a reduction in the fare.

Mr. Walker, in replying to Mr. Howe's criticism of perpetual franchises, said that such franchises had been granted by the Legislature or by some other properly constituted authorities, and that many had been upheld by the courts. It was the opinion of those familiar with the matter that any steps for their termination or alteration would have to be taken by the Legislature. Many good lawyers, it was said, disagreed as to the power even of the Legislature to nullify these franchises.

Ocean Highways.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

Krooniand, (Liverpool).—W. F. Bathgate, H. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Buskard, Miss Gladys Buskard, A. R. Doble, G. D. Foster, Miss Mary E. Gallagher, Miss Carolyn Haslam, George S. Inglis, Miss Muriel Lee, Miss J. Mackenzie, Robert McAlpin, the Hon. F. H. Phippen, K. C., Ralph H. Philipson, James Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rogers, Duncan Stewart, Mrs. L. Wallace, S. Whitmore, Miss M. C. Young.

New York, (Liverpool).—R. E. Aitken, T. G. Astin, Miss H. Beckham, Mrs. E. H. F. Bell, G. H. Browne, J. O. Carr, A. J. Conroy, J. S. Crofton, Walter Davidson, M. F. Doyle, H. P. Dupuy, Thomas Emery, F. Fletcher, R. S. Harker, Marquis Inouye, Marchioness Inouye, Miss Margaret James, M. W. Jones, E. G. Kennedy, H. T. Lamkin, John G. Lowe, W. A. Lowry, F. G. MacGregor, W. B. Mitchell, J. G. Molina, E. B. Moore, A. E. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Osler, Henry Peck, Dr. G. J. Pettit, R. F. Russell, W. F. Sands, J. A. C. Scott, H. E. E. Sheldon, James A. Stone, A. F. Warne, Robert Wilson, J. Hay Wilson, and Miss M. T. Wilson.

TENNIS MATCH AT THE PIER.

Many See Dawson and Washburn Play—Teas at the Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 30.—At the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon tennis and golfing were rival diversions for the cottagers, the attendance being the largest of the season.

In tennis the feature of the day was the postponed match from last year's Point Judith tourney, which was played by Ward Dawson of California and Watson M. Washburn of New York. Many of the cottagers motored to the Country Club for the tennis final and afterward entertained at tea on the lawn.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cary Rumsey, Frederick C. Inman, Frank Washburn, Dr. Archibald G. Thomson, Mrs. Albert B. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Knowlton, W. Fraser Harrison, Mrs. Rowland Hazard, the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice de Coppet, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Miss Marion Bond, W. D. Crowell, Miss Marguerite Prescott, Henry de Coppet, P. S. P. Randolph, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Mrs. R. F. Taylor, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss Mariana Gowel, and Mrs. G. W. C. Whiting.

A number of the polo ists here for the Point Judith tournament turned their attention to golf today, among those who made the rounds of the links being Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Stoddard of Long Island, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux S. Milburn, Miss Helen Hitchcock and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I.; Malcolm Stevenson of the Meadow Brook polo team, William Balding and John Drage of the Rugby Club, W. Fraser Harrison, Jay Coogan, Earle Alexander, Benjamin R. Gatins, and A. D. M. Cooley.

One of the events of the day was a Rhode Island clambake given by T. F. I. McDonnell of Providence at Chomowauk Lodge, Charlestown, R. I. About forty members of the Sumner colony were invited, including William G. Roelker, R. H. J. Goddard, Rush Sturges, Caspar Bush, Rowland Hazard, Henry Pearce, Jr., Harry Parsons Cross, Alexander Duncan Chaplin, Jr., Lauriston H. Hazard, Thomas A. Jenckes, Stanley Henshaw, Merwin White, William Wurts White, Jr., Harold A. McKinney, Henry W. Roth, Livingston Ham, Frederick M. Smith, David H. Baker, Walter S. Hackney, Colonel Byron S. Watson, Frank L. Hinckley, Stephen O. Metcalf, Daniel F. George, W. R. Callender, E. Bruce Merriman, Colonel F. W. Matteson, Carl D. Marshall, and G. Edward Buxton, Jr.

PARTIES AT WHITE SULPHUR

Dinners and Outdoor Sports Mark Sunday at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 30.—Visitors at White Sulphur attended the Sunday morning church services, after which many indulged in out-door sports. The pool continues to be popular, and this morning was packed to the utmost capacity.

Mrs. Henry Rutledge Buist of Charleston, S. C., entertained last evening at the Pines Club for dinner. Those invited were Mr. and Mrs. John E. C. Kohlsaat, Judge and Mrs. William H. Brawley, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Weir, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. John Herndon French, Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp, Mrs. Kellogg Bradley, Miss Madeline Laidley, and Miss Josephine McClure. Miss Madeline Laidley left today for her home in Charleston, W. Va., and will return for the horse show.

Mrs. George Dallas Dixon of Philadelphia came down today and registered at the Old White. Colonel and Mrs. Oliver W. Dudley of Danville, Va., also arrived today. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler M. Leggett of New York arrived at the Old White today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Howry of Washington, D. C., are registered at the Old White.

Mrs. Bartlett Arkel of New York came down in her car, accompanied by her sister, Miss Susan Grigsby of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. Louis E. Stoddard of Long Island, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux S. Milburn, Miss Helen Hitchcock and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I.; Malcolm Stevenson of the Meadow Brook polo team, William Balding and John Drage of the Rugby Club, W. Fraser Harrison, Jay Coogan, Earle Alexander, Benjamin R. Gatins, and A. D. M. Cooley.

One of the events of the day was a Rhode Island clambake given by T. F. I. McDonnell of Providence at Chomowauk Lodge, Charlestown, R. I. About forty members of the Sumner colony were invited, including William G. Roelker, R. H. J. Goddard, Rush Sturges, Caspar Bush, Rowland Hazard, Henry Pearce, Jr., Harry Parsons Cross, Alexander Duncan Chaplin, Jr., Lauriston H. Hazard, Thomas A. Jenckes, Stanley Henshaw, Merwin White, William Wurts White, Jr., Harold A. McKinney, Henry W. Roth, Livingston Ham, Frederick M. Smith, David H. Baker, Walter S. Hackney, Colonel Byron S. Watson, Frank L. Hinckley, Stephen O. Metcalf, Daniel F. George, W. R. Callender, E. Bruce Merriman, Colonel F. W. Matteson, Carl D. Marshall, and G. Edward Buxton, Jr.

MANY DINNERS AT NEWPORT.

The Perry Belmonts, the Livingston Beeckmans, and Others Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner tonight at Belcourt in honor of Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman. Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave a luncheon today at Gooseberry Island, and James J. Van Alen entertained for his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Hopkinson, who return to New York tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer F. Eddy, and Dr. George Rolling Lee were among the luncheon hosts. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner this evening.

Captain B. F. Hutchinson, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. H. Carnegie Phipps, Senator Ogden L. Mills, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon of Philadelphia, visiting Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Gustav J. S. White of New York, guests of Mrs. Dudley Davis, are registered at the Casino.

Former Senator George Peabody Wetmore, who underwent an operation at Corey Hill Hospital Thursday, is doing well.

Governor and Mrs. Beeckman have taken each Saturday night in August for dinners. This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Beeckman, accompanied by Mrs. French Vanderbilt, sailed for New York to occupy a box at the official notification of Judge Charles Evans Hughes.

A ball in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund and Queen Mary's Needle-Work Guild will be given at Newport Beach, Aug. 30, by the English residents of Newport.

HEAT WAVE SPREADING.

Reaches Middle and South Atlantic Sections—Extends to Pacific.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In only scattered sections of the country is relief from the heat wave in sight. The Weather Bureau expects "some moderation" by Tuesday in the lower Ohio Valley, along Lake Michigan, and in the upper lake region, and a shading down in temperatures already has resulted from thunder showers in the west plains States and on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Meantime, the high temperatures area has extended into the Middle and South Atlantic sections and has advanced in the Far West to the Pacific Coast.

New England and the Middle Atlantic seaboard, where it has been cooler for a day or two, will be warmer again tomorrow.

Escanaba, Mich., with 100, and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with 98, reported new local temperature records today.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Promise of relief from the torrid weather came tonight at the end of a day during which the mercury reached a point within a fraction of a degree of the highest ever reached in Chicago. As a result of the protracted heat culminating in a maximum of 102 degrees at 4 P. M. today the death rate reached a point where county morgue officials said there was no more room in the institution for bodies.

Of 185 deaths reported today, upward of 100 were said to be due directly or indirectly to the heat.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel at Resort.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel of New York spent the day at the seashore. Mayor Mitchel motored down with Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber.

FOREST FIRES KILL OVER 150 IN CANADA

Flames, Raging Two Days, Sweep Through Many Towns in Northern Ontario.

LIST OF VICTIMS MOUNTING

Scores Injured, of Whom Many Will Die—At Nushka Alone 75 Perish—Prospectors Trapped.

ENGLEHART, Ontario, July 30.—Forest fires raging in Northern Ontario are believed tonight to have resulted in the loss of from 150 to 200 lives. Scores of other persons have been injured, and it is feared many of them will die.

Several towns have been wiped out by the flames, which have been raging for forty-eight hours. Reports thus far received show that 57 persons perished at Nushka, a French Canadian settlement, and 34 at Matheson. Cochrane has 18 dead and 34 injured; Iroquois Falls 15 dead and many injured, and Ramore 15 dead. The number killed at Porcupine Junction is not known, but the entire town was destroyed except the railroad station.

The death list will be materially increased, it is feared, by victims in outlying districts. There are apparently well authenticated reports that many prospectors have been trapped at Nushka and Kowcash. One farmer and his ten children are known to have been burned while the man's wife was vainly seeking aid to check the onrushing flames sweeping through grass and timber.

Wait Too Long, Cut Off by Fire.

Nushka, a hamlet consisting of a score of frame buildings and stores, suffered most. It had been threatened for several days, but the residents lingered in the hope that they might save their homes. They waited too long, and walls of fire cut off escape in any direction.

A nearby lake in which they found refuge saved many residents of Cochrane, on the line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. Only two streets in the town were saved.

Thirty-four bodies are lying side by side on the platform of the railroad station at Matheson. The station and two houses are the only buildings still standing.

Ramore, a small settlement, was wiped out.

The flames were checked at Timmons after seventeen houses had been burned. Only the sawmill was destroyed at South Porcupine.

All that remains of Iroquois Falls are the ruins of the great paper mill and one store.

Refugees Pouring In.

Refugees without food or clothing are pouring into the larger towns south of the burned district. A large number of them have arrived here and are being sent to Cobalt and Haileybury. Englehart citizens worked all of last night caring for the homeless wanderers.

As soon as the gravity of the situation became known officials of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway adopted energetic relief measures. Calls for assistance were sent to towns along the line, and a fully supplied relief train was sent out.

Hundreds of square miles of bush and farm land have been burned over. Isolated settlers fled before the flames and took refuge in lakes and rivers, leaving all their belongings behind.

Rain was falling tonight at Matheson and several other points, but a long-continued downpour will be necessary to extinguish the fires and prevent them from sweeping further southward.

BOSTON, July 30.—A veil of yellow smoke which obscured the sun over the greater part of New England today was believed to be due to Canadian forest fires. Passengers arriving in Portland from Montreal over the Grand Trunk Railway reported that they passed through fifty miles of forest fires, which ended shortly before they reached the Vermont border.

FIRE HALTS RELIEF TRAIN.

Forced to Stop at Burning Trestle—Cars Ablaze Several Times.

COBALT, Ont., July 20.—A relief train, on which were physicians and nurses and a large quantity of supplies, caught fire several times on the way to the scene of the forest fire disaster tonight, and finally was halted north of Englehart when the flames extended to the long trestle bridge over the Blanche River.

The relief party was made up of persons from Cobalt, Haileybury, and New Liskeard. The town Council here appropriated $500 for supplies. Two cars attached to the train were filled with coffins.

ROGERS HITS AT REDFIELD.

Congressman Again Attacks the Commercial Attache System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representative John J. Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, made public today a second letter written to Secretary Redfield criticising the commercial attaché service as now conducted and insisting that the officials should be under the jurisdiction of the State Department.

Mr. Rogers made a speech in the House several weeks ago criticising the attaché service and complains that Secretary Redfield in reply to this speech exceeded his authority in that the Constitution provides that "for any speech or debate in either House the members of Congress shall not be questioned in any other place." The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Rogers says, has made "a direct charge of falsehood" against him and gave publicity to certain statements that were "deliberately offensive and insulting."

Representative Rogers renews his charge that the ten chief commercial attachés are not properly equipped by training or experience for their work, that none of them knows the language of the country to which he has been assigned, and three were drafted from other branches of the service; that one is a sociologist, one a compiler, another a physician, one a railroad engineer, one a teacher, one a newspaper man, and one a builder.

"My principal insistence," says Mr. Rogers, "is that the system is fundamentally wrong; that it furnishes a perfect example of the folly of duplicating work and of having double responsibility and authority in the same field of activity. The case was succinctly stated in a letter which I received recently in indorsement of my consular speech, from the National Business League of America, as follows:

"'I once asked a foreign consul: "What is the particular function of a commercial attaché?" With nutshell conciseness he answered: "To meddle and otherwise interfere with a consular official in the discharge of his duties." The commercial attaché should be retired.'"

HOTEL AT PIERMONT BURNED

Guests at Summer Resort Have Narrow Escape from Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., July 30.—Old Fort Comfort Hotel at Piermont, two miles south of here, one of the largest Summer resorts on the west shore of the Hudson, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin, at 3 o'clock this morning.

Fifty or more guests were in the hotel and escaped in their night clothes. Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, a bridal couple, said to be from Philadelphia, were rescued with difficulty.

The damage will reach $50,000.

KING REWARDS BOYS WHO HELPED SAVE HIM

Christian Says His Strength Had Failed Him in Water After Sailboat Capsized.

COPENHAGEN, July 30, (via London.)—King Christian received at the castle today two schoolboys who helped to rescue him last week, when a boat he was sailing turned over near Aarhus. He presented cigarette cases to them. After expressing his thanks to the boys, the King, with the Queen, drove to a restaurant to thank the proprietor, who discovered the King's perilous position and gave the alarm. The King presented to him a diamond ring.

"Help arrived at the last moment," said the King. "My strength had completely failed me. I could not swim, as my rubber boots were filled with water. I was in excellent spirits to begin with, when I was sitting astride the boat, but I confess my spirits declined a little as the time went on and boats passed without their occupants hearing my shouts."

CASEMENT LAWYER RETURNS

Doyle Believes Sir Roger Will Be Reprieved at Last Moment.

Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, the American attorney for Sir Roger Casement, who is under sentence of death for high treason in England, and whose execution is set for next Thursday, arrived here yesterday on the American liner New York.

"I do not believe that Sir Roger will be executed," he said. "Before leaving London I sent to Sir Edward Grey a statement of his defense had the Government permitted him to call witnesses from Germany. In view of these facts I think it unlikely that the execution will be carried out. It is, however, a most delicate situation. The public opinion of America, if promptly and properly expressed, will, I am sure, save his life."

Sir Roger is in Brixton Jail. He has asked no favors and has received none, Mr. Doyle said. His health is excellent and his spirits are good. He is filled with a lofty spirit of patriotism, said Mr. Doyle, and he is perfectly willing to die if his death will help Ireland.

"The trial was most impressive," said Mr. Doyle, "particularly the speech delivered by the prisoner from the dock. I have the manuscript of that speech. Sir Roger gave it to me personally. I certainly value the gift."

Sir Roger wished to call witnesses from Germany, but the Government would not permit Mr. Doyle to go into Germany to summon them. Mr. Doyle did not care to discuss the Government's action in this regard. He emphasized, however, the excellent treatment accorded him in England and in the English court. It is the opinion of the attorney that if Great Britain really knew the strength of the sentiment here for Sir Roger it would save his life.

"There is not one iota of truth in the report that Sir Roger is mentally unbalanced," said Mr. Doyle. "The report really is too ridiculous to call for any denial."

Beside the original manuscript of the speech made by the prisoner from the dock, Mr. Doyle was permitted to bring to the United States three copies of the trial proceedings. One copy he will present to the Congressional Library at Washington, another will go to the Philadelphia Law Library, and the third he will keep.

Mr. Doyle was cabled for personally by Sir Roger to represent him as one of his counsel. He left last night for Philadelphia.

LIEUT. H. LOMAS KILLED.

Former New Yorker Dies at Head of His Men in France.

Lieutenant Harold Lomas of the Twentieth Manchester Regiment, and before the war with the Crocker-Wheeler Company, electrical engineers, of this city, was killed in action in France, according to news reaching this city yesterday.

He was in his forty-second year, and was born in Manchester, England. Lieutenant Lomas was a graduate of Manchester Academy and Victoria University, where he took engineering honors. He came to this country in 1900 and was connected with the Crocker-Wheeler Company until the war began. After winding up his business affairs Lieutenant Lomas returned to England, where he obtained his commission, and was sent to the front on Nov. 5, 1915.

Colonel George H. Starr.

Colonel George H. Starr, a veteran of the civil war and a lawyer here for many years, died on Saturday at his home in Yonkers, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1861, in which year he enlisted in the 104th New York Volunteers, with whom he served for twenty months before being taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg. Colonel Starr was sent to Libby Prison, from which he escaped, being one of the 105 men who got out through a tunnel. After being recaptured he was sent to Macon, Ga., where he again escaped. On being captured a third time, Colonel Starr was sent to "Old Camp Sorghum," in Columbia, S. C. After being mustered out, Colonel Starr studied law and came to this city in 1866. His wife and three daughters survive him.

General R. B. Brown.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 30.—General R. B. Brown, 72, Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and widely known as a distinguished civil war veteran and newspaper editor, died at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home in this city, following a protracted illness of stomach trouble. General Brown was Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1912 and was defeated by James M. Cox. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, a son, the Rev. Frank Brown of Oklahoma. For conspicuous bravery at Missionary Ridge General Brown was awarded a medal by Congress.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY H. COOPER, wholesale clothing merchant, in business in Utica for fifty-seven years, died in that city last night after a lingering illness.

ELIJAH H. MILLER, a retired toy manufacturer of Bristol, Conn., died yesterday in a hospital in Hartford, Conn., in his eighty-sixth year. He was an Odd Fellow for sixty-four years, and was believed to be one of the oldest members of that order.

The Rev. THOMAS J. GIBBONS, Vicar General of the St. Paul Diocese and pastor of the cathedral in St. Paul, Minn., died there yesterday in his fifty-seventh year.

CHARLES H. HAWLEY, a coal dealer of Bayside, L. I., for many years, died at his home there on Saturday, in his fifty-seventh year, le

UNTIL yesterday the terminal points of 'bus Line No. 4 were Broadway and 135th St., and 110th St. and Fifth Avenue. Now it runs via Fifth Avenue as far as the Pennsylvania Station. There is an added convenience by this extension of the Cathedral Parkway-Riverside Drive line of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

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YANKS, BEATEN TWICE BY BROWNS, FALL TO THIRD PLACE

YANKS SOUTHPAWED FROM FIRST PLACE

Donovanites, Weak with the Wood, Lose Twice to Browns —Now in Third Place.

SLABMEN NOT TO BLAME

Mogridge and Fisher Work Admirably, but Hitting Is Lacking—Alexander Only Yankee Scorer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—With left-handers facing them from the mound in both games of a double-header this sulphuric afternoon, the Yankees were dethroned. They were beaten twice, 2 to 1 in the first game and 2 to 0 in the second. They have lost four games in the last two days here, and the double infliction today not only dethroned them but toppled them into third place.

The Manhattan men's most serious weakness was lack of hitting. The punch, the fin shing blow with the stick, the hit when needed, finality in attack—these traits the Yankees did not have.

Koob and Plank did the day's pitching which made the New York hitting too lean and gaunt to escape two defeats, although admirable pitching was done by Mogridge and Fisher for the New Yorkers. The Browns were about as shy of hits as the Yankees, but they did produce one lethal swat in each game, with men waiting on the bases, and in stick work it was just that superior ability to hit in moments of need which decided where victory should rest. Mogridge and Fisher did their share, and a commensurate amount of hitting would have won for either of them. As it was, the Yankees were southpawed out of first place. In addition to being delinquent with the wood, they were outspeeded. The Browns were more accurate and swift on bases, and they had more dash, more chic, more nerve.

Players and Umpire Differ.

Differences of opinion between Umpire Nallin and players cropped out now and then. In the second game Nunamaker tagged two men in a play at third base and put them both out, but Nallin granted only one out. That left two out when there should have been three. Then to increase the agony, Sisler, the most prominent in offense in the downfall of the Yanks, heckled them still more by ripping the diamond with a single which sent in two runs. The batting of Sisler and Marsans did much to beat the late leaders.

Sisler opened the second inning of the first game with a hit. He scored on Pratt's out at first and a bingle to centre by the mischievous member from Cuba. Slowness afoot cost the Yanks a run in the fourth. Pipp took second on a walk and a sacrifice, and was thrown out at the plate on Mullen's grounder through Austin. Austin touched the ball and Shotton consequently had to come further to get it, yet he sailed it in and put Pipp in the dead third in a decisive manner.

Now note the sprinting difference in the St. Louis fifth inning. Marsans doubled and then his speed and quick decision won the game. He dashed for third. The moment Boone whipped Severeid's throw to Pipp he outspeeded Pipp's return shot, and Lavan's single scored him. This Lavan single went Boone's way, but was so hot it threw off sparks and couldn't be handled by other than asbestos hands.

Alexander Sole Run Getter.

Alexander tallied for the Yankees in the fifth on a pass, a sacrifice, and a hit by Baumann. Miller banged one in the eighth and Austin had to spring across the foul line for the ball. Miller got to first base first. Umpire Nallin opined not and he put Donovan on the bench of repentance, where the manager did not repent, for kicking.

The Yan's caved in in the ninth when they had a prospect which was the color of the rose. Passes to Oldring and Mullen and a balk by Kolb, put men on the second and third lodgments with only one out. Nunamaker hit to Lavan and Oldring was run down, the home fielding being immaculate. Alexander flied to Marsans.

Plank's control in the second was a thing of beauty, and he put the first pitch over regularly. The fine work of this superannuated twirler kept the Yankees away from the plate, so that no one reached third and only two reached second.

Fisher was not far behind. He had only one bad inning, and that was all his fault. He walked Lavan, who stole on Nunamaker. The latter's throwing was out of kilter. Plank flied to Baumann and Peck fumbled on Shotton long enough to lose his man. Shotton stole and Austin tapped to Fisher. Nunamaker an Lavan back, touched Shotton, who had hurried down from second, and also touched Lavan before the latter, who had missed the base in scrambling for it, could grab it. Umpire Nallin, however, failed to see or grasp the play on Lavan and called him safe. Sisler singled and brought in two runs.

A magical fielding play by Sisler was made on Miller in the eighth. Lavan threw high to cut down the fleet New Yorker and Sisler speared the ball with a leap skyward. It looked as if he had prevented a wild throw, but he was not through. He swung around with his right hand, the gloved hand for him, and, without looking, he touched Miller as he raced by.

Oldring was bounced by Nallin in the seventh inning for kicking on a called strike.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Austin,3b	2	0	1	0	7
W.Miller,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Sisler,1b	2	1	1	14	1
Pratt,2b	2	0	0	3	0
Marsans,cf	3	1	3	4	0
Severeid,c	2	0	0	3	1
Johnson,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Lavan,ss	2	0	1	1	4
Koob,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	24	2	7	27	18

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.Miller,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Bauman,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Oldring,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Boone,3b	3	0	0	1	2
aNu'maker	1	0	0	0	0
Alexander,c	2	1	0	1	4
Mogridge,p	2	0	1	2	4
Total	27	1	5	24	15

a-Batted for Boone in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
New York	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, Mogridge. Double plays—E. Miller, Mullen, and Pipp; Mogridge and Pipp; Boone, Mullen and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Mogridge, 4; off Koob, 0. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 7 hits, no run in eight innings; off Koob, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; by Koob, 1. Balk—Koob. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Austin,3b	3	1	0	1	2
W.Miller,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	1	13	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Marsans,cf	3	0	2	5	0
Severeid,c	2	0	0	4	0
Lavan,ss	2	1	0	0	4
Plank,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	24	2	4	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.Miller,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Bauman,rf	3	0	1	0	0
High,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Oldring,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Boone,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Nu'maker,c	3	0	1	6	3
Fisher,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	24	14

Error—Peckinpaugh.

St. Louis	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 —2
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—Lavan, Shotton, Nunamaker. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 4 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Plank, 4 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Plank, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.
(First game.)

St. Louis, 2; New York, 0.
(Second game.)

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)

Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
(Second game.)

Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
(Ten innings.)

Boston, 9; Detroit, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	52	34	.605
Boston	47	35	.573
Philadelphia	48	38	.558
New York	43	43	.500
Chicago	44	48	.478
Pittsburgh	39	47	.453
St. Louis	42	53	.442
Cincinnati	38	55	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	53	40	.570
Chicago	54	42	.563
New York	53	42	.558
Cleveland	51	43	.543
Detroit	52	46	.531
Washington	48	45	.516
St. Louis	47	49	.490
Philadelphia	19	70	.213

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)

Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)

St. Louis at Boston.
(Two games.)

Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.

Washington at Cleveland.

Boston at Detroit.

Philadelphia at Chicago.

ATHLETICS EVER LIBERAL.

Give White Sox Two More Games and Second Place in League Race.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago batters mauled Philadelphia pitchers for another double win today, 10 to 1 and 7 to 0. Six double plays helped the White Sox slabmen, Cicotte and Wolfgang, but they were seldom in trouble. A group of citizens of Harvard, Ill., Pitcher Lanning's home town, gave him a watch and then the White Sox pounded him for 19 hits in the opening game. Williams was strong in the second game until the sixth inning, when six hits, including a home run by Jackson, sent six men across the plate. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	5	2	2	1	0
Weaver,ss	5	2	2	2	2
E.Collins,2b	2	0	1	3	0
McMullin,2b	2	0	1	2	1
Jackson,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Ness,1b	4	3	3	8	1
Felsch,cf	4	3	3	2	0
Leibold,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Lapp,c	5	0	1	6	2
Terry,ss	5	0	1	2	4
Cicotte,p	5	1	1	1	1
Total	43	10	19	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	2	0	0	0	0
McElwee,ss	0	0	1	0	0
Walsh,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	6	0
Lajoie,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Lawry,2b	3	0	0	0	1
McInnis,1b	3	0	2	4	0
Grinn,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Pick,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Powe,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Haley,c	3	0	1	7	0
Lanning,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	1	6	24	4

Error—Pick.

Chicago	0 5 2 0 0 2 1 0 .. —10
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Two-base hits—McInnis, Weaver, J. Collins, (2,) Cicotte. Three-base hits—Walsh, E. Collins, Ness, Terry, Felsch, Lapp. Home run—Felsch. Stolen base—J. Collins. Double plays—McMullin, Terry and Ness; J. Collins and Ness; Weaver and Ness. Left on bases—Philadelphia 7; Chicago, 12. Bases on balls—Off Lanning, 3; off Cicotte, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Lanning, 19 hits, 9 runs in eight innings; off Cicotte, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Lanning, 4; by Cicotte, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	3	1	1	2	0
W'ver,3b,ss	2	1	0	1	5
E.Collins,2b	2	1	0	4	2
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Ness,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Lapp,c	4	1	1	3	1
Terry,ss	1	0	0	0	2
M'Mullin,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Wolfgang,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	29	7	7	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	0	2	4
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	14	0
King,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Pick,3b	3	0	1	1	5
Picinich,c	2	0	2	3	0
Williams,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	30	0	7	24	11

Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 ..—7
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—McInnis, Jackson. Home run—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Picinich, E. Collins, McMullin. Double plays—Weaver and Ness; E. Collins and Ness; McMullin, E. Collins, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 5; off Wolfgang, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits and 7 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Williams, 3; by Wolfgang, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

This Successful Racing Season.

The Summer racing season around the metropolitan circuit, which closed on Saturday, has clearly shown that the public wants and will support clean racing. The attendance at the various tracks in the last three months has demonstrated this. The crowds have been far above the average of those of recent years and all previous records for holidays have been broken, taking the season throughout.

The racing itself has been exceptionally good and many new stars have been developed in the various divisions. Horses are once more plentiful and the field of competition has improved with each meeting. The two and three-year-old divisions are particularly rich in high-class material. In the former, many promising juveniles have been shown, and there are a lot more yet to be seen, as numerous owners are opposed to starting their youngsters too early in the season. These will be seen at the Saratoga meeting, where there is a plentiful supply of rich events for two-year-olds.

Among the three-year-olds, are numerous high-class horses which have been racing around New York the last three months, and their performances indicate that the present day thoroughbred is every bit as fast as the racers of former years. Such horses as Friar Rock, Star Hawk, Spur, Churchill, Celandria, and others will compare favorably with the best which raced in former years in this division. The same condition exists in the older classes, where we have the old champion Roamer, Short Grass, Sand Marsh, Trial by Jury, Harry Shaw, and others which have proved their stamina and gameness over a distance of ground.

The only jarring note of the season just closed has been found in the selling races. These events have been the means of creating a war among a certain class of horsemen who make a practice of claiming and bidding up the horses of their competitors, and thereby placing money in their own pockets. But the Stewards of The Jockey Club have the matter in hand and in all probability they will amend the rules governing these races in a way to give general satisfaction and at the same time miminize the unsportsmanlike phase of this feature of racing.

***

Welsh's Masterly Fight.

Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, gave an unquestionable demonstration of his best talent when he made Benny Leonard, the most formidable of the many contenders for his title, look somewhat like a novice at Washington Park. It was the first local bout in which Welsh has appeared where he took his work seriously. The skill and the stamina which brought him a victory over the clever Ben Driscoll and the championship from Willie Ritchie, were never shown here in their fullness until this last bout.

In the past Welsh has weathered his bouts with the lightweights in this country by putting on defensive tactics. He was so well able to protect himself at all times that he never really trained to his top form, as he did for Leonard. With Welsh in the best of physical trim and with the fighting spirit of which he is possessed keyed up to a high pitch, he was a marvel.

Leonard fought just as well as he did when he outpointed Welsh last March, and he was in just as fine physical shape, if not better. But he was facing a different Welsh. It isn't often that the Briton has deemed it necessary to take the aggressive in any of his bouts, as he did on last Friday night. When he did get his two hands into action he displayed a skill at boxing which made the spectators open their eyes in wonderment.

Men who saw him win the championship from Ritchie in London stated at Washington Park that he was even faster and better against Leonard than he was against Ritchie. Both Ritchie and Leonard are straight-arm hitters, but Welsh avoided Leonard's best blows with ease.

Welsh was boxing for many years before he won the title, and he won the honor when he was further along in years than most champions. The conscientious training which he did for this last bout put him in such condition that he was at his best. Aggressiveness, added to Welsh's skill, made him a boxer who could stand off Leonard or any of the other contenders. None of them have the ring knowledge of the champion, and, judging from his fine showing on Friday night, it will be a long time before any of the present crop of lightweights will be able to take the title from him. It is safe as long as he can fight as he did against Leonard.

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For A. A. U. Consideration.

The frequent non-appearance of star athletes at games, after it has been repeatedly announced in the publicity notices sent out by the managers of the games that they would compete, might well be a subject of consideration at the annual convention of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. here in August.

Many times in the last year promoters of athletic meets have advertised the appearance of star athletes, when these same athletes had no intention of competing. Many times lovers of track sports have gone to meets, and paid money to see one of the scintillating lights show himself, and have been disappointed.

The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union give the promoter redress for the non-appearance of the athlete, provided he has a signed entry blank. The athlete can be compelled to offer a reasonable excuse for failing to compete or else suffer suspension. Yet how many times has an athlete of repute been called on to explain his non-appearance? The fingers of one hand are sufficient to number the instances in the last two years. The public is the sufferer, and the public of Gotham is surely long-suffering. It would appear, as a matter of justice to the public, that the Amateur Athletic Union, should find the means of making the promoter tell the truth about his card. The governing amateur body has already found the way to make him furnish honest prizes—to accord with the announcement on his entry blanks—and it should not be an extraordinarily difficult task to solve the false advertising situation.

It must be remembered, however, that the promoter is not always at fault. When he receives the signed entry blank of an athlete it is reasonable for him to suppose that the performer is going to compete and he is justified in using his name for advertising purposes. In this instance, should the athlete fail to compete, why should not the A. A. U. make him answer, as the power of the Registration Committee permits?

On the other hand, the promoter is often overzealous in his anxiety to attract a big gate and improperly announces the appearance of a star, when he knows this star will not and perhaps cannot compete. Some existing conditions the A. A. U. might well seek to terminate in the interests of good sportsmanship.

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A Soccer Foray in Scandinavia.

The little party of soccer players which sailed the other day to give a tortured and writhing continent its sole taste this season of international competition, in which shell and bayonet have no part, is believed to represent pretty adequately the highest development of soccer force yet attained in America. In the Scandinavian lands to be invaded the game is a favorite one. Elevens abound, somewhat as baseball nines do here, and the most skillful players can, if they choose, make soccer the career and means of support of their younger years. Therefore it is obvious that a severe test confronts the voyagers in the five matches to be played in Sweden and Norway.

Nevertheless, it is far from assured that the sturdy youths who are to combat under America's mantle on a foreign soil will not return at least a Roland for their adversaries' Oliver. They have been trained in a pretty thorough school of soccer, for, even though the game is still something of an exotic as far as this country at large is concerned, it is played, and played well, in certain regions. Manufacturing cities of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the Central States have powerful elevens, powerfully supported by adherents as numerous and enthusiastic as any who throng a college bowl or stadium in the Autumn to watch another form of the same game. In the National Cup tie for the Dewar trophy last season eighty-eight teams from ten States were entered, while the American Challenge Cup competition enlisted thirty-six aggregations of experts. A game which can make such a showing in contests for nation-wide honors must be pretty deeply rooted in American soil.

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A Professional Golf Star of 1916.

When Long Jim Barnes of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club won the Van Cortlandt Park open tournament with the remarkably low score of 276 strokes for seventy-two holes he drove in the final nail and clinched the fact that, as far as the present season has gone, he is head and shoulders above his fellow-professionals in the point of successful tournament play.

Back in early March, when the golfers of the metropolitan district were dreaming of coming golf days, while slush soaked their feet and colds inhabited their heads, MacDonald Smith won the West Coast open championship at Belleair, Fla. In second place was Barnes, leading a fine field of more or less famous past, present, and future professional golf champions. At Pinehurst the Whitemark Valley " pro " celebrated the coming of April and the Spring season by decorating his name with the North and South open championship crown. At Belleair and at Pinehurst Barnes had the pleasure of gazing down from superior heights upon such sterling players as Walter Hagen, Mike Brady, Gil Nichols, Tom McNamara, and others well known to fame and fortune—for in the world of professional golf fame and fortune are closely associated, the one following speedily on the heels of the other.

The glory of the open championship at Minikahda was centred, and deservedly so, on the resplendent figure of Chick Evans, the young Chicago amateur, who, for the second time captured the title, but in third place was one James Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, with a mark of 290 strokes, which equaled the former record for the national open championship made by George Sargent in 1900 and tied by Walter Hagen in 1914. Shifting the scene from the West to the East, the last day of the metropolitan open championship at Garden City brought a triple tie for first place between Walter Hagen, Charlie Hoffner of Philadelphia and Barnes. It is true that Barnes lost by a stroke in the play-off, but his performance was none the less creditable, and the single stroke that cost him his chance for the title might well have been accounted for by the penalty stroke he incurred when his ball hit him in his endeavors to extricate it from a bunker at the tenth hole.

His latest victory at Van Cortlandt Park means much in the way of money and prestige. As his victories have brought him monetary satisfaction, but the increase in prestige is according to geometrical rather than arithmetical progression, each successive and successful venture multiplying rather than adding to his fame. Last year Tom McNamara was recognized as the steadiest winner in the professional ranks, but with the best of this year's tournaments already past Jim Barnes has usurped this high position and may rest comfortably upon his laurels.

SENATORS WIN IN TENTH.

Speaker Is Hurt and Umpire Dodges Bottles in Game at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 30. — Washington won by 2 to 1 from Cleveland in ten innings today. McBride led off in the tenth with a pop fly to centre, and Roth and Smith let it fall between them. Johnson bunted. Coveleskie threw to third, but O'Loughlin called McBride safe. Third Baseman Chapman protested and was put out of the game for the first time during his baseball career. McBride then scored on Shanks's sacrifice fly. A few pop bottles were thrown at O'Loughlin, but none came close, and the police protected him after the game. Centrefielder Speaker sprained his left ankle in making a low running catch in the fourth inning and had to be carried from the field. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Shanks,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Foster,3b	5	0	2	2	2
Milan,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Rice,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Charrity,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Morgan,2b	2	0	1	0	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	9	3
Henry,c	0	0	0	3	0
McBride,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Johnson,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	30	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Chapman,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Evans,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Speaker,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Roth,rf-cf	3	0	3	4	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Wambs'ss,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Turner,2b	4	0	2	2	6
O'Neill,c	3	0	2	4	4
Beebe,p	2	0	0	0	1
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	1
aHoward	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	30	20

a-Batted for Beebe in seventh inning.
Error—Foster.

Washington	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Cleveland	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Rice, McBride. Three-base hit—Roth. Stolen bases—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Johnson. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Double plays—O'Neill and Gandil; Ainsmith and Foster; Chapman, Turner and Gandil; Coveleskie, O'Neill, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 3; off Klepfer, 1; off Johnson, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 4 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Klepfer, 1 hit and no runs in one and one-third innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits and 1 run in one and two-thirds innings; off Johnson, 8 hits, 1 run in ten innings. Hit by pitcher—By Klepfer, Morgan. Struck out—By Beebe, 1; by Klepfer, 1; by Johnson, 7. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Art Wilson Goes to Cubs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—It has been announced by Manager Pinker of the Chicago Nationals that Catcher Art Wilson of the Pittsburgh team will become a member of the Cubs in exchange for Schulte and Fischer.

RED SOX POUND MITCHELL.

Chase Him from Box in Fourth and Win from Tigers, 9 to 3.

DETROIT, July 30.—Boston hit Mitchell for ten hits in four innings today and defeated Detroit, 9 to 3. Cunningham, who succeeded Mitchell, did much better, the visitors making only one run off his delivery. Mays's work in the box for Boston was good at all times. Vitt handled several difficult plays at third base. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	2	1	2	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	3	6
Lewis,lf	5	1	3	1	1
Gainer,1b	5	1	1	13	0
Walker,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	3	1	2
Scott,ss	4	2	1	0	4
Agnew,c	4	1	1	5	0
Mays,p	1	1	0	0	3
Total	35	9	13	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Bush,ss	4	2	3	2	2
Fuller,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Cobb,cf	3	0	3	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Young,2b,ss	3	0	0	3	0
McKee,c	3	0	0	3	1
Baker,c	0	0	0	1	0
Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	1	0	1	0	3
aHarper	1	0	0	0	0
bHellman	1	0	0	0	0
cKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	10	27	9

a-Batted for Mitchell in fourth inning.
b-Batted for McKee in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Cunningham in ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, (2,) Young, McKee.

Boston	0 4 0 4 1 0 0 0 0—9
Detroit	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hit—Gardner. Three-base hit—Agnew. Stolen base—Hooper, (2,) Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Agnew. Sacrifice flies—Hooper, Mays. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2; off Mitchell, 2; off Cunningham, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 3 hits, 3 runs, in nine innings; off Mitchell, 10 hits, 7 runs, in four innings; off Cunningham, 3 hits, no runs, in five innings. Balk—Mays. Struck out—By Mays, 5; by Mitchell, 1; by Cunningham, 2. Wild pitch—Mays. Passed ball—Agnew. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

Carstairs Rye
Good—Since 1788

Take Carstairs along to your summer camp—or on that yachting cruise. It'll be a pleasant reminder of "little old New York."

In protective bottle—
"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good".

A Century Favorite

GIANTS WIN WITH EASE.

Smith, McGraw's New Pitcher, Holds Long Branch Team Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—For the third time this season the Giants defeated Mike Donlin's Long Branch team here today, the score being 8 to 4. The Giants scored eight runs in the first three innings, and the locals never threatened during the game. Smith, the Columbia University lad recently signed by McGraw, pitched the full game for the Giants, and showed up fairly well. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	2 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..	8	13	1
Long Branch	1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	4	8	3

Batteries—Smith and Kocher; Kelleher, Hall, and Pickering. Umpires—Messrs. Eriman and Bloom.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0—7	12	0
Montreal	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	6	2

Second Game.

Rochester	3 2 2 3 1 1 0 0 1—13	19	0
Montreal	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 4	6	1

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 3 1 1 1 0 4 0 1—11	11	2
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1— 6	11	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	49	40	.551
Buffalo	48	40	.545
Toronto	44	39	.530
Montreal	45	41	.523
Baltimore	47	43	.522
Richmond	41	44	.482
Newark	37	50	.425
Rochester	35	49	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 7; Elmira 4.
(First game.)
Binghamton, 9; Elmira, 3.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 16; Albany, 2.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 7; Springfield, 2.
(First game.)
Bridgeport, 2; Springfield, 1.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 8.
(First game; eleven innings.)
Kansas City, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 7; Louisville, 2.
(First game.)
Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 0.
(Second game; forfeited in sixth.)

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 9; Nashville, 4.
Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 0

CHANEY HERE THIS WEEK.

Runner-Up for Featherweight Title to Sox Packey Hommey Thursday.

George Chaney of Baltimore, the hard-hitting featherweight, who is the runner-up for the title, will make his first New York appearance at the Empire A. C. on Thursday night in a ten-round bout with Packey Hommey of the east side. Chaney has been clamoring periodically for a bout with Champion Johnny Kilbane. He hopes to force recognition by disposing of the most promising little boxers in the metropolitan district, and will start with Hommey. Chaney has a tentative date with Kilbane on Labor Day, and if he shows good form against his contenders in the meantime he will have a chance at the champion. In the semi-final ten-rounder, Patsy Kline will meet Jimmy Duffy of the west side.

The Pioneer Sporting Club will exhibit Eddie Clifford of Harlem and Joe Azevedo, the California slugger, in the main bout on Wednesday night. There will be another ten round bout which will bring together Mickey Dunn of Harlem and Joe Lynch of the west side.

A mixed bantamweight tournament is the attraction at the Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night.

SARATOGA, THRONGED, IS READY FOR OPENING OF THE RACING SEASON TODAY

SARATOGA EN FETE FOR RACING MEET

Large Crowds Are Assembling at the Spa for Season Which Begins Today.

MANY HORSES AT TRACK

Some of the Best Animals in America to Bear Silk — The Saratoga Handicap Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—With banners swung across Broadway and many of the shops decorated with the colors of the local racing association, Saratoga is welcoming an unprecedented number of guests for the annual racing season, which opens tomorrow. For the last twenty-four hours visitors from all parts of the country have been pouring into the village. The influx of strangers has already begun to tax the hotels, and many persons are finding difficulty in getting accommodation at reasonable figures.

The Cavanagh Special from New York arrived this evening in two sections, crowded to capacity. This train brought in what are known as the regulars, and also includes many who have not missed a race meeting at the Spa since the thoroughbred sport has been revived in this State.

Some horses have been here for weeks, animals are still coming in carloads, and there are many more consignments to arrive. The stabling has become so congested that word has been sent out by the racing officials to ship no more horses, unless accommodation has been arranged for previously, as every barn about the course is full, nor is there any more stable room to be found within some miles of the course.

Track in Good Condition.

Trainers are enthusiastic about the condition of the track, and they declare it to be in better shape than ever before. No complaint has yet been heard of any illness among the thoroughbreds in training, while continuous comment can be heard on all sides upon how well and fit to race are those which have been here for some days of work.

In addition to the regular Pinkerton operators who will police the track, Sheriff Dodge said today that he would have a number of deputies at the course to see that order is kept and everything is conducted as it should be.

"We have been making preparations to take care of the largest crowd that ever has visited this village, at this or any other season of the year, and Saratoga citizens are going to be pleased with the way the meeting will be conducted," said the official.

Richard T. Wilson, the President of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, is confident that the meeting which opens tomorrow and runs for twenty-four days will be one of the most successful in the history of the organization over which he presides.

"Saratoga has always been a health resort," said Mr. Wilson to THE TIMES staff correspondent, "but, naturally, the great attraction which the place holds for the average visitor is the racing, and the quality of the sport furnished year after year has been such as to attract sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada. This has always been a meeting place for those who love a good horse, and all such consider the season incomplete without a visit of a week or more. The waters benefit man and beast, and animals which are tired and worn out after hard campaigns improve in wonderful fashion.

Stakes of High Value.

"The term in our title relating to the improvement of the breed of horses means something to every man in the organization. The members are pledged to accept no other return for their investment other than that which should come from an ordinary business venture, and the policy of the organization is illustrated by the fact that several of the prizes to be contested for during the meeting are of much greater value than in 1915.

"For example, the Hopeful, with a guaranteed cash value of $17,500, is one of the richest stakes in the country. It is our endeavor to make Saratoga the proving ground where East and West may test their best yearly. This season the presence of a number of two and three year olds of proved merit from Kentucky and other points will render our stake features much more open than they seemed to be a month ago."

Tomorrow's card is a particularly interesting one. There will be a race through the field—always an attraction—this event being the Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap, at about two miles. The Saratoga Handicap and the United States Hotel Stakes are also on tomorrow's card.

Tuesday's program will be featured by the Seneca Stakes for three-year-olds, at six furlongs, while on Wednesday the crack two-year-old fillies will come together at five and a half furlongs in Spinaway Stakes. This event was named after a famous filly owned by George Lorillard, and has been won by some of the best of the age and sex that the United States has ever known. The crack Kentucky filly, America, is entered in it, and Madeira, Yankee Witch, Cachet, Tragedy, Koh-I-Noor, and others will oppose her.

The entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Gnat, 118 pounds; Bigtodo, 105; Blanchita, 103; Naushon, 113; Dr. Gremer, 102; John W. Kleiu, 112; Silica, 111; My Donnie, 107; Amana, 108; True as Steel, 120; Longfellow, (Imp.,) 118; Ima Frank, 102; Past Master, 114, and Julia L., 112.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Blankenburg, 160 pounds; Rupica, 132; Hibler, 163; Compliment, 156; Swish, 145; Exton, 152; Knight of Merci, 186; Weldship, 155; Martian, 138, and Bill Dudley, 135.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the United States Hotel Stakes; six furlongs. Philippic, (Imp.,) 110 pounds; Hells Bells, (Imp.,) 107; Deer Trap, 110; Assume, 107; Guy Fortune, 119; Campfire, 125; America, 127; Midway, 110; Courtship, (Imp.,) 107, and Rickety, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Saratoga Handicap; one mile and a quarter. Short Grass, (Imp.,) 132 pounds; Stromboli, 121; Trial by Jury, 110; The Finn, 123; Friar Rock, 107; Grumpy, 98; Ed. Crump, 123; Regret, 123, and Chiclet, (Imp.,) 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Cliff Field, 107 pounds; Black Coffee, 106; Bobby Doyer, 112; Gold Crest Boy, 113; Jem, 103; Hanwerth, (Imp.,) 110; Beethoven, 108; Virginia, 99; Gleipner, 96, and Star Gaze, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Top-o'-the-Wave, 113 pounds; Pantam Bala, 112; The Knocker, 115; Penred, 115; Now Then, 115; Hussy, 112; Bellringer, 115; County Court, 115; Chieftain, 115; Buchanan Brady, (Imp.,) 115; Nashville, 115; Tyrant, (Imp.,) 115; Lively, 115; Omar Khayyam, (Imp.,) 115; Kimberly, 115; Lottery, 115; Warsaw, 115; Star Finch, 115; Courtship, (Imp.,) 115; Sicaze, (Imp.,) 112; Beaverhill, 115; Dingen, 115; Sanscrit, (Imp.,) 115; Queen Errant, 112; Onwa, 115, and Vague, 112.

Whitney Best of Week-Enders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 30.—The final of the two day week-enders' tournament, played on the Shennecossett golf course today, resulted in Nelson Whitney of New Orleans beating Harry Laidlow of New York, 8 and 7. Ned Avery of New London was the winner of the second eight, beating Judge Miller Outcalt of Cincinnati, 8 and 1.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH of GREAT AGE

WASHBURN WINS FINAL.

New York Tennis Player Beats Californian at Point Judith.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 30.—In the final singles match of the Point Judith Country Club tennis tournament, played today before a large crowd, Watson M. Washburn of New York defeated Ward Dawson of California, taking three of the five sets. This gives Washburn two legs for the Governor's Cup, the trophy going to the winner of three tourneys.

The court on the Country Club grounds, where the match was played, was soft and soggy from recent rains, and the conditions were not favorable for fast playing. The match was closely contested, however, with the score as follows: Washburn beat Dawson 2—6, 7—5, 6—0, 8—6.

MAN IN EDGEMERE FINALS.

Last Year's Tennis Winner Will Oppose W. M. Hall or F. G. Anderson.

Alric H. Man, Jr., winner of the Edgemere Country Club's invitation tournament last year, will be a contestant in the final round again this year. He won his way into the deciding bracket yesterday by defeating Kenneth D. Fisher on the courts at Edgemere, 7—5, 6—1. His opponent in the final will be either Walter Merrill Hall, tenth on the national ranking list, who also has been a victor in the Edgemere tournament, or Frederick G. Anderson, the 47-year old veteran who two years ago won the championship of Long Island. Hall and Anderson earned their way into the semi-final round yesterday by disposing of Arthur MacPherson and Walter L. Pate, respectively.

MacPherson, who has played steady tennis throughout the tourney, was at his best against Hall, and the veteran had to play a consistent game to win at 6—4, 7—5. Anderson had a difficult match with Pate and had to go three sets to win at 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Anderson, with Edmund J. Fixman, arrived in the final round of the doubles through their victory over MacPherson and Allan at 6—2, 6—3.

The summaries:

OPEN SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Frederick G. Anderson defeated Walter L. Pate, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Arthur MacPherson, 6—4, 7—5; Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Edmund J. Fixman, 6—4, 6—2; Kenneth D. Fisher won from Ralph Baggs by default.

Semi-Final Round—Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Kenneth D. Fisher, 7—5, 7—1.

OPEN DOUBLES.—Third Round—Frederick G. Anderson and Edmund J. Fixman defeated F. C. Stroebel and C. West, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Arthur MacPherson and Allan defeated George Groesbeck and Allan Behr, 6—3, 6—4; Walter Merrill Hall and Arthur S. Cragin defeated Burt and Plimpton, 6—2, 6—2; J. A. Ostendorf and Ralph Baggs defeated Roy D. Ritchey and William Hartye, 6—3, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum and J. Harry Steinkampf won from B. M. Phillips and M. Robertson by default.

Fourth Round—G. A. L. Dionne and Charles C. Chambers defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and J. Harry Steinkampf, 4—6, 12—10, 7—5; Walter Merrill Hall and Arthur S. Cragin defeated J. A. Ostendorf and Ralph Baggs, 6—4, 6—3; Arthur MacPherson and Allan won from Alric H. Man, Jr., and Frederick Major by default.

Semi-Final Round—Frederick G. Anderson and Edmund J. Fixman defeated Arthur Macpherson and Allan, 6—2, 6—2.

55 IN CRESCENT TENNIS.

Murray, Kumagae, and Others Entered in Invitation Tournament.

The draw for the invitation singles tournament of the Crescent A. C., which will start this afternoon on the grass courts at Bay Ridge, includes fifty-five players. Among the contestants will be R. Lindley Murray, the whirlwind California racquet wielder, who holds the indoor title; Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese expert, who won the New York State title and who is now in the semi-final round of the singles at Longwood; Kumagae's running mate, H. Mikami; Roland Roberts, the San Francisco champion; Clarence C. Pell, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Walter Merrill Hall. The draw is as follows:

Edwin McCormick vs. Clarence C. Pell, George Stadel vs. H. Mikami, J. A. Richards vs. R. Lindley Murray, M. M. Rand, 3d, vs. S. W. Merthew, Hugh Tallant vs. E. J. Fixman, Frederick G. Baggs vs. J. L. Appleby, C. Burrows vs. G. B. Emerson, R. L. Nathan, Jr., vs. R. T. Guilberts, Roland Roberts vs. Francis T. Hunter, G. W. French vs. E. F. Thomas, L. W. Fisher vs. F. Howard Voshell, H. A. Cohan vs. F. C. Appleby, Charles M. Bull, Jr., vs. Walter Pate, R. W. Stair vs. Arthur S. Cragin, Walter Merrill Hall vs. Charles C. Chambers.

B. M. Phillips vs. C. B. Johnston, Jr., L. M. Banks vs. James S. O'Neale, Jr., E. W. Page vs. Whiting Preston, Frank A. Fall vs. R. M. Kirkland, Ichiya Kumagae vs. H. W. Warner, R. L. Baggs vs. H. S. Parker, H. K. Sturdy, Jr., vs. Robert Le Roy, Dr. William Rosenbaum vs. Kenneth D. Fisher, R. C. Morehead vs. A. T. Kliffen, Jr., J. De Gendenzi vs. C. H. Mercer, E. Warren vs. Theodore R. Fell, Leonard Beekman vs. A. H. Coffey.

POLO LINE-UP CHANGED.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Raymond Belmont in Semi-Finals Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 30.—Both the semi-final games in the national open championship of the Polo Association will be played tomorrow at the Point Judith Club. At 3 o'clock Great Neck will play Meadow Brook, and the second game will be between the British and California teams, Rugby and Coronado. There will be changes in both the Meadow Brook and Great Neck line-ups, so that the game will not be an exact renewal of Saturday's brilliant senior championship.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., will play instead of H. P. Whitney for Meadow Brook, and Raymond Belmont will be No. 2 for Great Neck, as there is a vacancy on the team, due to Malcolm Stevenson having to play back for Coronado. The others for the California outfit will be G. M. Heckscher, Harry East, and Earl W. Hopping. The Rugby line will have the British players William Balding and John Drage in the middle places.

Seven mounts have arrived for Howard Phipps, and five for David Dows, who will fill engagements with Long Island teams during the remainder of the tournament.

RANI IS FIRST OF ARROWS.

Yaqui Also a Winner in Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 30.—Clifford D. Mallory's Rani won the race among arrow class yachts today over the five-mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. In the race for Indian Harbor one-design yachts over the same course the Yaqui, owned by Francis R. Page, was the winner. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 11:35. Course, 5 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	12:35:40	1:00:40
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:38:40	1:03:40
Bubbles, R. T. Bailey	12:38:40	1:03:40
Jack o' Lantern, Leonard H. Dyer	12:39:05	1:04:05
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:39:57	1:04:57
Snapper, John D. Chapman	12:40:19	1:05:19

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 11:45. Course, 5 Miles.

Yaqui, Francis H. Page	12:47:03	1:02:03
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	12:47:29	1:02:29
Wobisi, Richard Outwater	12:47:50	1:02:50
Osseo, Dr. L. M. Hard	12:49:33	1:04:33
Solomy, H. N. Whittlesey, Jr.	12:50:23	1:05:33
Minnehaha, John R. Johnson	12:52:43	1:07:43
Wahneta, Walter A. Hughes	12:53:00	1:08:00

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GUINNESS
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CHAMPIONS BEATEN IN HANDICAP RUNS

Gordon Falls to Place in Big Race at Engineers' Games—Cloughen Outclassed, Too.

About 8,000 spectators witnessed the seventeenth annual games of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers at Celtic Park yesterday and were disappointed when Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., senior metropolitan mile champion, and last Sunday winner of the Connellan mile race, failed to get a place from scratch in the 1,000-yard handicap run. Gordon made a courageous effort to get through a big field, but the handicaps were too much, and when hopelessly beaten at 800 yards he quit.

First honors went to J. Kimball of the Long Island A. C., who had forty-eight yards handicap. Joe Bromilow, the veteran senior metropolitan half-mile champion, who represents the Irish-American A. C., ran off eight yards and took second place. He lacked only four yards of overtaking Kimball. Willson Adams, another Mercury Foot crack, annexed third place from the eighteen-yard mark.

A tricky wind hampered the contestants and made fast time impossible. Kimball staggered across the finish line in 2:18 2-5, fagged by his battle with the elements up to the home stretch, when he had to use every ounce of reserve energy to stave off the challenge of Bromilow.

Kimball was always out in front after the first furlong, when he caught the limit markers. Adams held off Bromilow for nearly half a mile, but the Winged Fist veteran then came strong and passed the lanky Montclair athlete 150 yards from the tape.

Bobby Cloughen, the old sprint champion, was beaten in the 220-yard handicap. Charles Mundt of the New York A. C. led home the field from the four-yard mark in 24 3-5 seconds. The time was slow, but he went against the wind throughout.

Jerry Nunziata, the clever cyclist of the Empire City Wheelmen, again demonstrated his superiority over the best local amateurs by winning the three-mile scratch race in sensational fashion after a thrilling duel with Nelson Johnson of the Unione Sportiva Italiano. Nunziata just hurled his mount past the judges as Johnson's wheel flashed over the finish line.

The summaries:

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by M. J. Samuels, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association; J. Todman, St. Christopher's A. C., second; Hugh G. Burke, unattached, third. Time—2:08 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Paul Mulligan, unattached; M. De Martino, Union Settlement A. C., second; W. E. Spillman, unattached, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Kimball, Long Island A. C., (48 yards;) Joseph Bromilow, Irish-American A. C., (8 yards,) second; Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—2:18 2-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Jerry Nunziata, Empire City Wheelmen; Nelson Johnson, Unione Sportiva Italiano, second; Fred Woisin, Acma Wheelmen, third. Time—9:37 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Charles Mundt, New York A. C., (4 yards;) W. D. Griscom, Mohawk A. C., (7 yards,) second; Wilfred L. Lee, New York A. C., (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by G. Williams, unattached; H. Renaing, unattached, second; George W. Yates, Jersey Harriers, third. Time—10:37 4-5.

Malba Cup Golf Continues.

The second round of the Malba Country Club's golf competition for the Governor's Cup was played on the Long Island links yesterday. The summaries: G. C. Trumbull defeated H. C. Bessler, 2 up and 1 to play; C. B. Woodrow defeated H. H. Hamilton, 1 up; W. Shafer defeated W. K. Bailey, 2 up and 1 to play; R. W. Sampson defeated W. H. Phillips, 3 up and 6 to play.

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GIANTS today with PITTSBURG. 2 games. 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds.—Adm 50c.

TESCHNER IS EASY WINNER.

Glencoe's Star Sprinter Takes 220-Yard Dash from Scratch.

Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C.'s sprinter, once more starred in the members' games at Glencoe Oval yesterday, winning the 220-yard dash from scratch without extending himself. Roy Morse of the Salem Crescent A. C., 220-yard national champion, was scheduled to oppose Teschner in a special century sprint, but the negro athlete did not appear.

Against a stiff wind Teschner made slow progress. His time was 26 1-5 seconds. In the Harlem League games on the same field last week, this boy was credited with running 60 yards in 6 seconds, and on Saturday he won a 100-yard sprint at Paterson.

Eddie Camp, the former Ozanam A. A. distance runner, made his début yesterday in the Glencoe A. C. colors and was victor in the 600-yard run and in the running hop, step and jump. He took third in the mile handicap from scratch.

In the invitation medley relay race, the Salem Crescent quartet turned the tables on the Glencoe four.

The summaries:

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Fred Teschner, (scratch;) H. Lobou, (5 yards,) second; W. Bagtel, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:26 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Timmins, (30 seconds;) T. Mullane, (26 seconds,) second; E. Camp, (scratch,) third. Time—5:03.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Aiolo, (1 minute, 15 seconds;) E. Rigger, (30 seconds,) second; H. Griffin, (30 seconds,) third. Time—12:33.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Camp, (scratch;) W. Sheridan, (20 yards,) second; W. Bagtel, (45 yards,) third. Time—1:24.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by S. McKiernan, (1 minute 30 seconds;) T. Mullane, (30 seconds,) second; W. Dickerson, (scratch,) third. Time—8:33.

Hop, Step and Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Camp, (4 inches,) with 38 feet 9 inches; S. Lobou, (scratch,) second, with 38 feet 7 inches; T. Lewis, (5 inches,) third, with 37 feet 9 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by T. Mulvaney, (scratch,) with 35 feet 3 inches; R. Rompainen, (4 feet,) second, with 34 feet 11 inches; W. Dickerson, (scratch,) third, with 34 feet 2 inches.

Medley Relay Race, 1½ Miles, Handicap.—Won by Salem Crescent A. C.; Glencoe A. C., second; Brooklyn A. A., third. Time—8:34.

176-Yard Girls' Race.—Won by Miss T. Nolan; Miss E. Erich, second; Miss M. Riley, third. Time—0:28 4-5.

LANGER'S VIEWS ON SUCCESS IN TANK

Aspirant for National Title at 440 Yards Favors Plain Crawl in Sprints.

Ludy Langer, the Los Angeles A. C. swimmer, who is to compete here on next Saturday in the National A. A. U. 440-yard championship, is a waterman of the modern school. Long before attaining a reputation he applied himself to the science of natation, and to his close study of the principles of aquatic movement he attributes a large share of his success.

His views on the development of watermanship are interesting and furnish valuable information. Questioned by a Times representative regarding the efficiency of modern strokes and other points of skill, he gave a well-defined outline of his ideas.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "that in most cases the plain crawl yields best results for sprinting, the trudgeon-crawl for distance swimming, yet I never recommend either one without adding that personal characteristics should be taken in consideration when selecting a stroke.

"Individual traits play an important rôle in swimming, and a cycle of movements perfectly suited to one may be totally unsuited to another. The stroke should fit the swimmer, not only on general lines, but down to the least detail. Such items as length of arm reach, speed of action, width, rapidity and rhythm of leg drive, and so on, must be carefully adjusted to each man or woman's requirements, in order to exploit natural physical resources to the limit.

"This choice of style I consider one of the chief factors in gaining real proficiency. It is a common saying that champions are born, not made, but in swimming no amount of inbred ability will carry very far unless combined with a scientific, well-executed, and suitable stroke.

"The all too prevalent habit of taking up racing before mastering form cannot be preached against enough, for it is impossible to correct faults when devoting every effort to making time, and the swimmer who enters the field unprepared dooms himself unavoidably to mediocrity.

"The only way to acquire form is through constant practice at moderate pace, paying close attention to every movement. It is this easy swimming, regularly done, that gradually builds up the champion, giving him the indispensable style and at the same time fitting his muscles and lungs for the work in sight.

"And I think every contestant should have technical knowledge of the art of natation and of the principles which govern human speed and endurance in the water. All instructors are not competent, and one receives all sorts of suggestions, some valuable, others worthless or even harmful. It is necessary to be able to discriminate between them.

"I know racing men who will try anything new, irrespective of its source, and men so narrow-minded that nothing will persuade them to take advice. Both systems militate against success. The wise plan is to study one's subject and learn to weigh with good judgment all innovations, adopting or discarding as knowledge dictates.

"For training no general rules can be formulated. The amount of work to be done must depend on the constitution of the swimmer, the time available for preparation, and the distance to be covered. Experience is the only teacher. Always, though, one should start with a period of constructive work, doing short stretches at slow gait and trying to eliminate the smallest fault. Later the pace is increased by degrees, but even then fast and moderate practices should be intermingled.

"No other attention need be paid to diet than guarding against an excess of rich or individually indigestible food. Where strictness should be observed is in constantly keeping good hours, getting plenty of sleep, and placing the ban on tobacco, intoxicants, drugs and all forms of dissipation.

"To young swimmers I recommend patience and perseverance. Speed does not come over night. It takes years of faithful and painstaking work to develop championship ability.

"I would impress on them, too, that relaxation is one of the great secrets of ease and efficiency. Complete relaxation at every negative movement of recovery enables the muscles to recuperate between propelling efforts and gives them new energy for the following drive.

"Not every man is granted the qualifications for becoming a champion, but any one may acquire sufficient skill to take competing with while and to find swimming an enjoyable means of attaining or retaining vigorous health."

New Owner for Lawrence Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 30.—John J. O'Hara of Springfield will be the owner of the Lawrence Baseball Club henceforth. Joseph P. Sullivan will retire from baseball. The change was decided on at a meeting of the Eastern League held in this city today.

BAKER'S VENTURA LEADS ON POINTS

Barbara Second Among Fifties for Larchmont Race Week—Maisie Heads Forties.

Results of the series of races sailed during Larchmont race week have been partially figured out by the Regatta Committee. The certain victories in the series of races—protests based on claims of unfair sailing in several of the classes have not yet been adjudicated—are these:

In the race for the fifty-footers Commodore George Baker's Ventura won the series with a total of 16 points, to 12 for Barbara, 11 for Grayling, and 8 for Caroline. Maisie won the series for the forty-footers with 35 points, the position of the others being unsettled because of protests in three of the races, which did not affect Maisie's position in any of them.

There was a tie for the series prize in the races for the thirty-footers between Juanita and Minx, which scored 37 points each, and a race between them has been set for Sept. 4, on which date all other ties which may result from protests will also be sailed. Minx won the Gherardi Davis Cup, which was sailed for under peculiar conditions as to the award of points, she scoring 23, as against 20 for Lena, 17 for Adios, 15 for Jessica, and 12 each for Silhouette and Alera. Nautilus scored 9 points, Okee and Les Mona 5 each, and Banzai 4.

Nahma's 14 points won for her among Class P sloops, Joyant scoring 10 and Aleda 6. Arvia won in Class Q with 13 points to 8 for Virginia and 6 for Comet. In the first division handicap class Dutchess was an easy winner with 23 points, and Sally IX. led in the second division by a wide margin with 35 points, though there is a protest against her yet to be decided.

In the Larchmont interclub class there is a tie between Barbara and E'bar with 41 points each, which is to be sailed off later. Hamburg was third with 29 points.

Russell Gains Leg on Cup.

R. Russell won the annual tournament yesterday for the Green Committee Cup at the Haworth Country Club, at eighteen holes medal play, handicap. His score was 100, 29—71. This is his first leg on the cup, which will go to the player winning two. The cup has been in competition since 1912.

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"THE CITY RECORD,"
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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Fathers-Mothers
Citizens, Everywhere Attention!

THE President of the United States, facing a crisis with Mexico, has concentrated on the Mexican border an army of 140,000 men. 100,000 of this force are civilian soldiers now experiencing trying and unusual conditions for the first time.

When the call came to mobilize, a great wave of enthusiasm swept across this Nation. The boys of the big, busy cities and the little cities and the quiet country towns dropped their work and their fun, turned their backs on home comforts and entrained for their camps. From there, quickly whipped into shape, they were hurried west, east and south to the danger points on the border.

They are there now, prepared and perfecting their preparedness to do this Nation's work, to uphold this Nation's need and honor.

Fortunately their business has so far been peaceful. No great war danger threatens at the moment. But, experienced military men and many citizens realize the serious dangers of loneliness in a desolate land that inevitably will assail these boys from home.

YOUR pulses stirred as you saw them marching from their armories to the trains that took them away. THEY felt the thrill and pride of their calling. Their backbones were strong and straight. They were capable men.

Now they are grouped in headquarters camps, fighting the heat and dust and mud, drilling and working in camp or scattered along the Mexican border miles from the railroad; a thin khaki line doing lonely outpost duty in the sage brush, cactus and sand, alternated with long hours of nothing to do.

The Government has provided amply of good stout clothing, substantial soldierly food, and good camp equipment. For the rest these sons and brothers and friends of yours are thrown on their own resources.

Aside from the routine work and drill their social life is pitifully thin and monotonous. Here lies the great danger to them. An army always attracts swarms of camp followers. Men and women parasites who profit on the loneliness of the boys, their longing for entertainment. Remember these boys are used to the diversion of their work, the city streets and shops, the eating places, the recreation of the parks and country places, of music, reading or the neighborhood movies. In spite of all the authorities can do, our border force already is assailed by the severest temptations that designing people can throw in their way. Saloons, gambling hells and worse places are housed in shacks or adobe house.

The Y. M. C. A. is making it its business to bring to the boys at the front as much of social comfort as the conditions of the country and funds available will permit.

It is erecting and equipping as rapidly as possible branch Association buildings all along the boundary from Brownsville on the gulf to San Diego on the Pacific.

These buildings are large frame structures varying in size with the strength of the military command.

The buildings provide reading and writing room, magazines, books, letter paper, etc., lectures, concerts, talking machines, indoor and outdoor games, motion picture entertainments, a never-empty barrel of ice water, a center of moral and religious influence, good fellowship and good cheer.

Broad gauge men are in charge ready to lend a hand or help a fellow man.

Here is a time and place for real work for every thoughtful man and woman of this land.

More buildings are needed. More money is needed. Five thousand dollars will build, equip and pay the running expenses of a branch for six months. Two thousand dollars will erect a building and pay for its equipment. Twenty-five more branches should be put in operation at once. This work needs your support and that of every citizen in the United States regardless of race or creed.

You can help! Will you? Will you give a building or send $10 or $5 or $1. Will you invest that much today in the Master's work?

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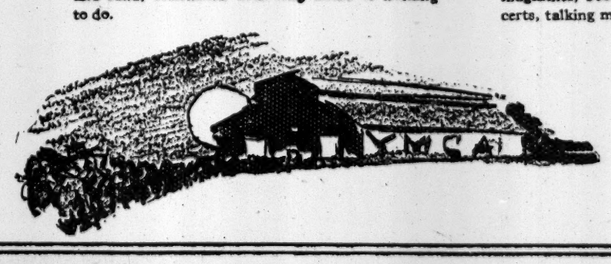

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Boston Baltimore

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Two years of war are over and we enter upon a third. If any one ventures now the guess that it will last another year there is far less disposition to question such a forecast than there was at the outset of the war to doubt the prediction that the struggle would last a twelvemonth. The duration of the war is a matter of greatest interest to all the markets, but all that one can say with certainty is that the end is not yet in sight. Its duration is only less uncertain than the economic effects to be produced by its ending. That dual uncertainty has very much to do with the present mood and present action of the stock market.

What one has chiefly to account for in respect to last week's market is not what happened but rather what did not happen. To explain the market one has to answer the question: Why did prices not respond to the extraordinary showing made by the Steel Corporation in its quarterly statement? One cannot fall back unquestioningly upon the theory that the market was unaffected by that news for the familiar reason that it was discounted in advance. It could not have been, for the earnings of the greatest of the country's industrial concerns substantially exceeded the most optimistic of the forecasts which had been made. The declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock satisfied expectations; the earnings of over $81,100,000 exceeded them. Therefore the news had something of the element of surprise, but even with that it exerted no appreciable influence upon the market.

The explanation must be found in forces less on the surface, or at all events less tangible, which offset the normal influence of so extraordinarily favorable a showing, though supplemented as it was by other dividend increases and resumptions and other earnings statements which set new high records in other instances as the Steel statement did in its case. Chief among those forces is the uncertainty over the duration of the war and more particularly over the after economic effects of the war.

It is much easier to put questions than to answer them. It is far less difficult to point to the things and the conditions which are likely to be influenced by the return of peace than to indicate how and to what extent those things and conditions will be affected. The main argument in most discussions of the matter is that our trade is now artificially stimulated and that that stimulation will cease with the ending of the war. The result, the argument runs, is inevitable; trade must decline very greatly, profits will greatly diminish, competition of keenest sort will replace what amounts almost to a monopoly of trade in our favor, and depression will follow rapidly upon the heels of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. It is a pleasing and perhaps satisfying picture for those who like such pictures. It may easily be, however, that this picture will be found to be drawn largely with the product of the imagination.

This country will surely not be weak either commercially or financially when the war ends. Never did customers do so much to strengthen the position of those from whom they were buying as our European customers are today doing for us. Directly Europe is strengthening us by directing to us a great stream of gold, which has been far more than enough to support the credits which Europe and the rest of the world have obtained here. But that is not the only way in which the payment for the goods which we are selling in such bewildering quantity is adding to the economic strength and the economic independence of this country. It is not altogether from choice that we are taking back the great quantity of our securities which Europe has been selling, and is still selling, but that, too, is greatly strengthening our position.

Our trade balances of the future will not go as they long went in the past to pay an annual toll of hundreds of millions to Europe for interest and dividends on capital owned abroad and invested here. We shall more than ever in the past be the master to dispose of our trade balances, to invest them at interest as Europe so long received them in interest, or to draw gold should we need it. That, though, is an improbable use; more likely are we to finance the gold requirements of other countries out of our superabundant supply of the metal; but a gold outflow under those conditions would be a sign not of weakness but of strength. In the most troublesome days which financial London had known in modern times up to its experience in this war the Bank of France shipped a large amount of gold to England, not because France owed money but because it was in a position through its enormous resources to help a neighboring market. If we send gold abroad after the war, as very well we may, we shall send it out of strength, not out of weakness. And it is likely to be found that our position in that respect will be typical of our position in most other respects.

We were still a young country when this war began, and we shall be young, though vastly stronger, when it ends. We shall not only be stronger but also far more experienced than we were before the coming of the phenomenal trade in which we have been engaged the past two years, a trade which for the past fiscal year exceeded $6,500,000,000. That is only our aggregate trade with other countries; our home trade is a far more stupendous item, and never was either branch of our trade so active. The uncertainties, it may be conceded, are great, but they are very far from being all against us. We need not, however, quarrel with their effect upon the stock market. Restraint in that quarter is far from being an unmixed evil. It is not these uncertainties alone, however, which account for the benumbness of the market. Home politics plays some part in it, not much, perhaps, but some; the crops are also at this season exerting restrictive influence upon speculation, and even upon investment; the railroad situation adds its contribution to the total of restraining forces, and besides all these we have the very practical effect of the continuing selling of our securities, stock, and bonds by Europe.

All of these things combined with certain closer market considerations to deprive even so great a proof of prosperity as last week's quarterly Steel Corporation statement of effect as a stimulating force in the stock market. But even these many things did not deprive that news of all its market influence. It did not stimulate, but it did help to sustain, and in that respect its effectiveness cannot yet have been spent.

Those who own stocks must be more hopeful of the future by reason of the unparalleled earnings which have been attained by the Steel Corporation and by countless other enterprises in this country, not excluding the railroads, which cannot this year count among their troubles a lack of sufficient earnings either gross or net. And those who do not own stocks and yet would like to sell them, the bears, must be more cautious because of the indisputable fact of marvelous earnings. For these cannot fail to increase intrinsic values, and an increase there is as fatal to the bear as it is valuable to the owner of securities. United States Steel is unquestionably worth more than before it had these unprecedented earnings, whether it sells for more in the market or not. That, too, is true of a very long list of concerns whose fundamental position has been very greatly strengthened by the biggest earnings they have ever known. It is not necessary to maintain that such earnings will last; they have already lasted long enough to yield very substantial benefit, and each day more that they endure adds to their strengthening effect.

The Steel Corporation—its case is conspicuous but hardly exceptional—earned over $19 a share on its common stock in the first six months of this year. That is not forecast, nor assumption, but accomplished fact. And so far as can be judged from the facts which are available it is still earning at that or at a higher rate. That must necessarily mean much for the security of the undertaking, which in effect means for the security of American industry and trade. Any one who accepts present stock market conditions as an indication of unfavorable conditions in business is very apt to find that he has attached more importance to the stock market than it legitimately deserves.

LONDON SPECULATORS BUSY.

Steamship Shares Advance on Big Profits—Munitions Issues Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The markets this week have been interesting chiefly in connection with securities of the more speculative type. The public still has a pronounced fancy for the shares of shipping companies, many of which continue to publish remarkable profit figures. The Prince Line shares moved upward with giant strides and reached £6½, representing a gain in one week of over £2, but whether on amalgamation prospects or merely on the strength of current earnings is obscure. The story was that Furness-Withy were offering to buy on the basis of £8 a share, and the shares of that company also had a big rise to £3. A denial of the report that the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand is negotiating for acquisition by another undertaking caused a reaction in the price of its shares to 50s., but a prompt and substantial rally followed, and the entire market became strong.

Business continues fairly active in the securities of armament and engineering concerns. The shares of the National Steam Car Company were supported.

Many more British railway dividends have been declared, but all were the same as last year, and the market for these issues developed heaviness owing to the withdrawal of recent small support.

Bankers have advanced the interest rate for pre-moratorium Stock Exchange loans by 1 per cent. to 6 per cent., and loans and contango rates between members are correspondingly higher. The money market was very firm, with supplies of credit restricted and the demand keen. Small borrowing was required from the Bank of England, and up to 5½ per cent. was paid for daily accommodation.

A further large amount of Dutch money, the proceeds of the sale of Java sugar to this country, has been invested in British Treasury bills.

PARIS PRICES HOLD WELL.

Bourse Is Inactive, but New War Loan Is Expected Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—The Bourse passed a calm week with quotations generally well maintained, but there was some profit-taking in war values and certain other departments which recently had been showing undue effervescence. Rentes were weaker owing to arbitrage dealings against the war loan, closing at 64, but owing to the proximity of the August coupon the war loan closed firm at 90.90.

Coppers recovered in response to the improved price of the metal, but rubber shares were weaker owing to a fall in the market for the commodity. The Spanish group was firmer. There was some professional dealing in Turkish unified funds, Russian military successes in Armenia giving hope of eventual reorganization of Turkish finances. The shares of the Bank of France were strong and prices of the Russian group were generally maintained.

A new war loan is anticipated in September, probably a 5 per cent. issue along lines similar to the last one.

The Bank return is satisfactory, showing an increase in gold reserve, a reduction in note circulation, and 50,000,000 francs advanced to the smaller allies. The Chamber and Senate have been prorogued until mid-September. The tendency of exchange is firm, sterling closing at 28.13 and New York cables at 5.91.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 29, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$20,553,000	$606,693,950
Same period last year	18,908,000	451,690,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.94	86.86	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	82.16	82.03	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	84	84	5
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	100	99½	99½	8
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B.	101	100	100	11
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97	96⅞	97	23
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103½	103½	103½	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s	105	103⅞	103⅞	25
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87¼	86	87¼	12
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91⅝	91½	70
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108½	108½	108⅝	10½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
Am. Thread 4s	98	97½	98	23
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80	79⅝	79⅝	12
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	92¾	93⅝	51
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅛	92⅜	92¾	221½
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, reg.	92	92	92	3
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	103¾	103¼	103¼	55
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜	102
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	84¼	84	84	63½
A., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	96	96	96	5
Atl. & C. A. L. 5s, Ser. B.	101½	101½	101½	1
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92½	92	92	35
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	10
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Atlantic & Dan. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
BALT. & O. p.l. 3½s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	63
B. & O. gold 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	135
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95	94¾	95	1234½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90¾	90½	90½	36
B. & O. ref. 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅛	142
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. va. 4s	87	86⅞	87	16
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	31
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103½	104	11
B. R. T. g. 5s	101⅞	100¾	100¾	7
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100¾	100	100¾	65
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	6
Bkly. Un. El. 5s, st.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	107	107	107	3
B., R. & P. con. 4½s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	3
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98½	98	98¾	76
Canada So. con. 5s	102	102	102	2
Cent. Br. Ry. 4s	64¾	64¾	63¾	6
C. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	6
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100	100	10
Central Leather 5s	101¾	101¼	101½	10
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	116¾	116	116⅝	9
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	94	94	94	4
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88½	88	88¾	1071½
C. Pac. gtd. 4s, reg.	86¾	86¾	86¾	5
C. & O. conv. 5s	94¾	93½	93⅝	223
C. & O. conv. 4½s	85½	85	85½	58
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	1
C. & O. con. 5s	105⅛	105	105	10
C. & O. gen. 4½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	3
C. & O. fund. 5s	94½	94½	94½	10
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50	50	11
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93	92¾	93	97
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, reg	90½	90½	90½	3
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	133
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	84½	84	84½	3
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	86	86	86	22
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70¾	70¼	70⅛	9
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90	89⅞	89⅞	15
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 34	90¼	90¼	90¼	5
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92¼	92	92¼	8
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	101⅞	101½	101⅝	4
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107	106¾	107	41
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100¾	100⅞	100⅜	38
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103¼	103	103	2
C. & N. W. St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	107	107	107	2
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81⅜	81⅜	81½	18
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¼	94	94	44
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	97	97	97	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84½	84	84	18
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	74	72⅞	73	85
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	62	60¾	61¼	165
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	29
C. & W. Ind. cons. 4s	76	75⅞	75⅞	10
C., L. St. L. & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	1
C., Lebanon & N. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	79½	79	79	5
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	5
C., C., C. & St. L. C., W. & M. 4s	76	75½	75½	7
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
Col. Indus. 5s	76	76	76	8
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	95½	95½	95½	4
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	9	9	9	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	92	91¾	91¾	39
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	11
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	2
Cons. Coal Md. ref. 5s	91	91	91	1
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	122¾	121⅜	122	40½
Conn. R. R. 4s	101	101	101	5
Cub.-Am. S. C. tr. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	15
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	8½
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	4
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	105⅜	105	105	8
D. & H. llen lq. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70¾	70½	70½	12
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
D. & R. G. con. 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	10½
Det. City Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	½
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	2
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Det. United 4½s	81	80⅜	80⅜	56
Dist. Securities 5s	74¾	74	74	26
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	93	93	93	2
Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s	102¼	102⅜	102½	3
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	4
E. TENN. reorg. in. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
E. T. V. & G. cn. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	3
Erie 1st cons. 7s	110	110	110	1
Erie 1st cons. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	56
Erie gen. 4s	74¼	73¾	74	45
Erie cv. 4s, Series A.	70	70	70	2
Erie cv. 4s, Series B.	71⅜	70⅜	70⅜	13
Erie cv. 4s, Series D.	85	84	84½	111
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	67	67	67	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104¼	104	104	37
Ga. Midland 3s	58	58	58	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	107	107	107	15
Granby Con. cv. 6s	105½	105	105½	5
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	105½	105½	105½	20
Gt. Falls Pow. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	12
Green Bay deb. B.	12½	12½	12½	5
HAVANA EL. 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
Hocking Val. 4½s	90½	90¼	90½	11
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71	70½	70½	31
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	28½	28	28	36
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88¾	89	24
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, reg.	87½	87½	87½	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88½	88½	88½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85½	85½	85½	11
Ill., Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101	101	101	2
Ill. Cent. 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90½	90½	48
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101⅛	101⅜	12
Interborough R. T. 5s	98	98	98	260
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¾	74	74	75
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95½	95½	95¼	7
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	75	75	75	1
Int. M. M. 4½s	105¾	104¾	105⅜	50
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	106	104⅞	105⅞	1550
Int. Navigation 5s	105	105	105	10
Int. Paper 6s	101¾	101¼	101½	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	88½	88½	88½	9
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	57¾	57¾	57¾	12
KANA. & MICH. 2d 5s	97½	97½	97½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	8
Kan. City South. 3s	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	2
Kan. City South. 5s	89¾	89½	89¾	4
Kan. City Term. 4s	87¾	87½	87¾	35
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	10
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	90¾	90¼	90¾	12
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92¼	91⅝	92	50
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	3
Laclede Gas ref 5s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	6
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	13
Lake Shore 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¾	95½	95⅝	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94½	94¼	94½	18
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	3
Lehigh Val. Tenn. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	4
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101⅝	101½	101½	21
Liggett & Myers 7s	125¾	125¾	125¾	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	31
Llg. & Low. 5s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	⅛
Long Island ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
Long Island unif. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Lorillard 7s	125½	125½	125½	3
Lorillard 5s	101	100⅝	101	13
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	97½	95	97½	28
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94⅝	94	94	41
Louis. & Nash. g. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	5
L. & N. A. K. & C. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
L. & N. N. F. & S. 5s	107½	107½	107½	5
MANHAT. con. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	5
Man. con 4s, reg.	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
Man. gen. 4s, tax ex.	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	12
Mex. F. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	109	109	109	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Mich. Cent. 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	9
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	60¾	60	60	21
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	91¾	91½	91¾	24
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	74⅝	75	9
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	49	48	49	21
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	43	43	43	5
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	69¼	67⅝	67⅝	7
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	96¼	96¼	96¾	1
Mo. P. 5s, '17, gr. t. r.	96	96	96	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. T. R., sta.	96	93	93½	31
Mo. Pacific 1st 5s	102	101⅝	101⅞	7
Missouri Pacific 4s	51½	50	50	2
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	51	49½	50	38
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta.	48	48	48	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	51¾	49¾	49¾	4
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	51½	50	50	33
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	112½	112½	112½	1
Montana Power 5s	97¾	97½	97¾	15½
Morris & Essex 3½s	87	86¾	87	3
NASH., C. & St. L. con. 4s	107	107	107	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	74	74	74	1
Nat. Tube 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	28
New Orleans Term. 4s	70	69	69	7
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93¼	92⅞	93	52
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90¾	90⅜	90⅜	19
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅞	82	82	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112¾	111¾	111¾	32½
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	73¼	73¼	73¼	6
N. Y., C. M. C. col. 3½s	76	76	76	1
N. Y. Cent. eq. 4½s, '21	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	10
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	92⅜	92¼	92¼	11
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	95¼	93¼	93¼	4
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104	103½	104	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112¾	112	112	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, '56	79½	79½	79½	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75⅞	75½	75½	14
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	60¼	58½	58½	218
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97⅞	98	209
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	74¼	74¼	74¼	3
Norf. & W. 10-5 cv. 4s	124	124	124	1
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	89¼	89⅜	89⅜	23
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	92¼	92⅜	92⅜	37
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	88⅝	88	88⅝	11
Northern Pacific	92¼	91⅞	92	82½
Northern Pacific 3s	66⅝	65⅝	66	40
OHIO RIVER gn. 5s	105	105	105	4
Ontario Power 5s	93	93	93	5
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101	101	101	10
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	92	92	92	21
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	108	107½	107½	10

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91⅜	91½	91½	10
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	84½	84	84	8
PAC. T. & T. 5s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	42
Penn. 4s, 1943	98½	98½	98½	5
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¼	99	99	11
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. c.	101½	101¼	101⅜	164
Penn. con. 4½s	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	62
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101	100⅝	101	11
Penn. R. E. 4s	99½	99½	99½	2
Penn. con. 5s	103½	103⅛	103¼	5
Penn. gtd. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	7
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	1
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	89	89	89	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I.	101½	101½	101½	1
Pocah. Con. Coll. 5s	93	92½	93	10
Portland R. & L. 1st cv. 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	2
Providence Sec. 4s	69½	69½	69½	2
Public Service 5s	92	91⅜	91⅜	80
RY. STEEL SPRING, Int.-Ocean 5s	97	97	97	11
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	95½	95¼	79
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	98	97⅞	98	26
Rio Gr. Wn. 1st 4s	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	1
Rio Gr. Wn. col. 4s	63	63	63	1
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	59	59	59	10
ST. L., I. MT. & SO. gen. 5s	101	101	101	1
St. L., I. M. & S. un. 4s	81½	81	81	22
St. L., Iron M. & So., River & Gulf 4s	75½	75	75½	40
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	102	102	102	4
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. rcts., stpd.	72½	72½	72½	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, trust rcts.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 5s, trust rcts., stpd.	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	27
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 4s, Ser. A, w. i.	69⅜	68½	68½	106½
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series B, w. i.	85	85	85	23
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s, w. i.	82	80¾	81½	93
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s, w. i.	53¼	53	53	30
St. L. S. W. 1st Penn. 5s	64¼	64¼	64¼	33
St. P. & Duluth 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$1,721,870	$93,962,084
Same period a year ago	5,307,917	76,586,468

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.60	83.54	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	75.84	69.68	75.34	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52¾	July 7	52	June 29	ACME TEA	52¾	52	52¾	— ¼	200
97½	June 29	96	July 19	Acme Tea 1st pf	96	96	96	— ½	100
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	139¼	139¼	139¼	+ 2¼	100
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼	200
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝	500
66	July 11	64	Apr. 14	Ajax Rubber†	65	65	65	..	100
26½	Jan. 7	16⅜	July 5	Alaska Gold M.	19¼	17½	17½	— ¼	1,100
10¾	Jan. 7	7¾	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.	8⅝	7⅞	8	..	4,400
83⅛	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23	21	21¼	— 1¼	4,900
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78⅞	78	78⅝	— ⅝	1,400
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	67	67	67	— 2½	100
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	..	..	98¾	..	....
41	July 21	39½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	41	..	....
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	53	..	....
96⅛	July 6	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	91¼	87⅝	88⅝	— 1¼	18,600
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	98	100	..	300
106	July 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	106	106	106	+ 2½	260
190¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf	181	179	181	+13	820
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	56⅜	53⅝	54¼	— 2¼	18,600
113⅞	Jan. 26	108¾	July 17	Am. Can pf	110⅝	110	110¾	+ 2¾	927
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy	59⅝	55¼	57	— 2⅝	16,200
110½	Mar. 11	116½	July 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	117	116½	117	+ 1	550
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf	..	..	46½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coal†	..	..	95	..	....
176¾	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	143¾	138¾	139⅝	— 3¾	1,400
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118	118	118	+ 1½	100
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	52¾	53	— 1	600
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	98½	98½	..	10
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	..	..	128¾	..	....
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 8	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅞	2,900
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf	55⅝	52⅞	53	— ⅝	1,000
81¼	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	25	27¼	— 1⅝	4,700
25⅛	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅝	1,300
53¼	Apr. 25	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf	45	43¾	44½	— ½	800
89⅜	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	68	63¼	65⅞	— 1⅝	10,820
104¾	Apr. 5	99½	July 18	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅜	101	101	+ 1	1,400
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ 1	100
40	July 27	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt. Corp'n pf	40	39¼	39½	— ⅝	1,130
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94⅜	91¾	93¼	— 1⅞	6,900
114⅝	Feb. 8	100¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1¼	150
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93⅞	92½	93¼	— ⅝	825
88	May 25	84⅜	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	86	86	86	— ¼	200
149½	June 13	130¼	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	142	142	142	— 1	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 25	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	52	49	52	+ 2	5,100
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	111	109	111	+ 1⅝	600
119	May 25	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	116½	118	+ 1¼	800
68	Feb. 14	60¾	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60¾	..	....
131¼	June 16	123¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel	129¼	129	129¼	+ ¼	4,900
224¾	July 24	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	224½	222	222	— 2¾	1,500
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107⅞	108	+ ⅛	200
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	45⅞	43	43¾	— ⅝	400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	..	500
29½	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf	29¼	25	25	— ⅜	5,500
97¾	July 27	81¾	Jan. 3	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm	87	83½	83½	— 3½	11,400
71¼	June 16	59¼	July 11	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	66¼	62¼	62¼	— 3½	400
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	80¼	77⅝	79	— ⅝	82,600
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	3	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67	66¾	67	— 1	200
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅝	103½	104	— ½	7,500
102	Feb. 23	98¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	98¾	99	..	1,800
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	112	111	112	..	500
66	July 20	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I	64½	60	62½	— ¾	8,000
65½	July 20	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf	63¾	62¾	63	— 1⅞	800
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	73½	68¼	69½	— 3⅝	26,700
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	..	100
96	Jan. 3	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	87½	85½	86⅝	— 1½	7,550
80	Jan. 15	74¼	July 26	Balt. & Ohio pf	75⅝	74¼	74¼	— ¾	1,450
8⅝	Jan. 3	1⅞	June 27	Batopilas Mining†	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	500
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	440	439½	439½	+ 1½	220
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf	..	..	126	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	88¼	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	85	84¼	84½	— ¼	1,600
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	129	129	— 1	300
60¼	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	56	56	56	— ½	200
102	May 11	100	May 24	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	100	..	....
14	Jan. 12	6¼	July 25	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜	700
100	July 29	98	Feb. 8	Buff., Roch. & P	100	100	100	+ 7	155
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	68½	July 10	Burns Bros.	68½	68½	68½	..	100
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf	..	..	100	..	....
121	Feb. 10	86	Jan. 3	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¾	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28¼	28¼	28½	+ ¼	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior††	70¼	66¼	67½	— 2⅜	18,250
42⅜	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	19	17¼	17⅜	— 2⅞	1,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf	45½	43	45	— 2	700
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	June 26	Canada Southern	..	..	58½	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	170¾	174½	176⅞	— 1⅜	10,750
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	88⅞	..	....
57¼	July 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	55¼	53⅜	53⅜	— 1¼	5,700
112⅜	June 28	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf	112½	111	112⅜	+ 8⅝	600
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J	..	..	295	..	....
*141½	June 7	134	Jan. 3	Cent. & S. A. Tel	..	..	*136	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	107⅝	103½	103⅝	— 4⅜	850
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	59½	59¾	— 1⅝	5,350
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛	1,000
39¼	Jan. 3	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf	36	34⅞	34⅝	— 1¼	1,400
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	96⅝	94½	95	— 1⅛	8,860
136½	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130⅝	128¼	128¼	— 1½	500
134¾	Jan. 3	124¼	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	128¾	126⅝	127	— 1¾	1,700
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf	..	..	175	..	....
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac	21	19⅝	19⅝	— 1¼	8,000
123	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	117	117	117	+ 1	100
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi., St.P., M. & O. pf	..	..	..	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝	2,900
60	Feb. 19	46½	July 11	Chino Copper†††	48¼	46¾	48	+ ⅝	4,000
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L	..	..	53½	..	....
86	June 14	70	Feb. 3	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90½	..	....
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts	..	..	*75½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co	73	71¾	73	+ 1⅜	800
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	109	109	+ 1	125
53	Jan.	35½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	43¼	43⅜	— 1¼	25,000
136¼	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ½	100
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf	..	..	58	..	....
57⅝	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf	..	..	50	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	40¾	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼	2,610
116½	June 22	108¾	Mar. 3	Con.G., E.L. & P., Bal.	114	..	114	..	....
144¾	Jan. 3	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	136¾	134	134	— 2¼	2,610
*23	July 18	*23	July 18	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	..	..	*23	..	....
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	98¼	96¼	96¼	— 1⅝	550
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf	..	..	108	..	....
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	55	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13½	June 26	Corn Products Ref	14¼	13⅝	14	— ⅛	1,000
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90	90¼	— ⅝	700
50	May 2	14	Feb. 10	Crex Carpet Co	45	45	45	..	22
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	71⅜	66⅜	68¾	— 2⅝	51,000
119⅝	June 18	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf	116	114⅝	116	+ 1½	1,800
245	Mar. 22	152	Jan. 6	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	..	100
110	June 8	104	Jan. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	..	..	104	..	....
63⅛	July 6	56⅛	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar	61½	57⅞	58¾	— 2	17,225
95¾	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95¼	94¼	94¼	— ¾	2,100
96¼	June 8	95¼	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95¼	..	....
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf	90½	90½	90½	+ ½	100
155½	May 23	140¾	Apr. 22	Delaware & Hudson	151⅞	151⅞	151⅞	— ⅜	110
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West	227	225	227	+ 2	100
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛	100
37⅝	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	35½	33¾	34	— 1¾	2,000
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	139	139	139	..	350
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys	..	..	110	..	....
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	110	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 18	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	48¼	48¼	48¾	— 3⅝	10,400
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines††	26	25⅝	26	..	600
6¼	May 13	..	Mar. 28	Dul., S. S. & Atl	..	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	100
14	Jan. 6	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅝	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr	..	..	*30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
67¼	July 29	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat	67¼	63	67¼	+ 4¼	1,600
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36	34½	35	— ¾	17,200
50½	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf	53¼	51½	51½	— 1½	8,000
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf	44	44	44	— ½	100
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128	128	128	—	20
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	73¼	69¼	71	— 1	3,500
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	—	100
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West	21¼	20½	20¾	— ⅛	700
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf	43	43	43	— 1	100
56½	June 5	40¾	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	45	42¾	43¼	— ¼	3,300
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	75¾	77½	77½	— ⅛	2,290
272	July 24	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	272	266	272	+13⅜	700
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf	121	120½	121	..	200
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	38½	..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	87½	82½	82¼	— 2⅜	200
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	..	..	59½	..	....
239	July 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	235	..	....
120¼	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118¼	..	....
185½	June 13	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash	127¾	127⅝	127¾	— 1¼	200
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82½	82	82	— ½	600
68⅜	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf	..	..	68⅝	..	....
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd	129¼	129	129	— ⅛	625
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	65	65	65	+ 8	220
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	82⅜	78½	81¼	+ 1½	65,000
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf	88	86⅝	87½	— ½	2,013
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf	59	57¼	57½	— ¼	3,300
68⅝	May 25	50½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	63	61	62	— ⅜	800
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf	105	105	105	— 2½	166
129⅝	Jan. 3	88⅝	June 28	Mexican Petroleum	101	94¾	98⅝	— 2	58,800
105⅞	Jan. 3	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	92	— 1	100
39½	Apr. 3	33⅜	July 12	Miami Copper†††	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛	3,300
*130	Jan. 3	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	200
5½	July 25	5¼	July 21	Minn. & St. L. t. c.	6¼	5½	5½	+ ⅜	100
33½	Jan. 3	14¼	July 3	Minn. & St. L. pf	..	..	15½	..	....
129¾	July 7	61¼	Apr. 24	Minn., St.P. & S.S.M.	127¼	123¼	124	— 2¾	905
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	..	..	137	..	....
75½	Jan. 13	72	July 18	M., St.P. & S.S.M. l.	..	..	72	..	....
7¾	Jan. 13	3¼	Apr. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	— 1¼	100
16½	Jan. 4	10	Apr. 3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	+ ¾	100
7½	July 6	3½	Apr. 22	Missouri Pacific	7¼	6¼	6¼	— 1	7,000
7¾	July 6	3½	Apr. 22	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	7	6	6	— 1	5,100
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf	..	..	98	..	....
93¾	July 20	68¼	Mar. 3	Montana Power	91	91	91	— ¾	200
116	June 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf	..	..	110¾	..	....
..	....	..	....	Mont. Ward & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
82	July 21	81¼	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	82	..	....
140	June 13	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	140	..	....
125¼	Mar. 20	118⅞	Apr. 24	Nat. Biscuit	..	..	120¾	..	....
129⅝	May 12	124	June 30	Nat. Biscuit pf	125	125	125	..	75
81½	Jan. 18	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	74	74	..	300
113	Feb. 1	108	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅜	100
29¾	Jan. 6	19¾	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	23¾	23	23½	— ⅜	410
97	July 24	70	Feb. 28	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	87	87	87	+ 2	100
78¼	Jan. 19	60½	Apr. 22	Nat. Lead Co	64¼	62¼	63¼	— ¾	1,700
116	May 16	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	113¾	114	+ ¼	200
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat. Rys., Mex., 1st pf	..	..	24	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 3	5¾	July 29	Nat. Rys., Mex., 2d pf	6⅜	5¾	5¾	— ⅛	800
19⅝	May 24	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop. †††	19¼	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛	1,550
153½	Jan. 15	118	July 14	New York Air Brake	126	125	126	..	1,800
111½	Jan. 19	100¼	Apr. 22	New York Central	108¼	102⅝	108	+ ¾	8,700
97½	Jan. 18	83	Apr. 17	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	83	83	83	— 8½	100
80¾	Feb. 15	79	May 1	N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	..	84	..	....
67	June 21	50	Apr. 11	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	..	..	61	..	....
15¾	Feb. 11	9¼	May 12	New York Dock	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¾	200
92⅜	Feb. 7	90	Mar. 27	Nor. & West. Dock pf	..	..	95	..	....
*116	May 10	*116	May 10	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	57	Apr. 26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¼	57¼	58¼	— 3	9,700
81	Jan. 3	26	May 5	N. Y., O. & West	26½	26	26	..	600
27	Jan. 6	20	Apr. 12	Norfolk Southern	..	..	23	..	....
187⅜	June 7	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western	127¾	125¾	127½	— ¾	5,400
89	May 22	84	Mar. 24	Norfolk & West pf	88	87¾	87¾	— ¼	200
75	Jan. 3	65½	Apr. 26	North American	..	..	65½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
87	July 24	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	87	87	87	+ 2	100
118⅝	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 24	Northern Pacific	111½	110	110¾	— 1	8,000
..	....	..	....	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	*51	..	....
78⅜	Mar. 10	69½	Apr. 19	OLD DOMINION	..	..	70¼	..	....
11⅜	Jan. 7	6	July 20	Ontario Silver Min.	6	6	6	— ⅛	250
85	Apr. 20	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
65	July 5	58	May 6	Pacific Coast	..	..	65	..	....
20⅝	Mar. 2	11⅝	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†	10¾	10	10½	— ⅛	200
99¼	July 10	90	June 6	Pac. M. pf., sub. rc.	..	..	99	..	....
44	J

Amer. Graphophone
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	77	79
Alb. So. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	Q	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.S. & E. ($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	July 1, 16	143	147
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	May 1, 16	40½	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	367	371
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	110¼	110¾
Am. P. & Lt.	8,250,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	69¼	70½
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,563,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	82	86
Do 6s cu., '21	3,563,200	..	..	July 1, 16	84	86
Do 6s, '22	2,200,000	6	S	Jan. 1916	99½	100½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,895,000	¾	Q	Feb	43	44
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	74	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	56	60
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98½	100
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	83	88
Ark. Val. R., L. & P. 6s.	.....	3	S	July 1, 10	98½	100
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube	.....	..	..	.....	122	125
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98¼	100¼
B'f.C.Is5s, '32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	103
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buf. Ry. con. 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '35	.....	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do deb.5s, '28	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. Gr. pf	2,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr. pf	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	82	95
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	106¾
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s, '38	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cities Service	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Do pf.	17,218,380	13	M	July 1, 16	328	332
C.Lt.,H. & P. 5s	31,168,426	½	M	July 1, 16	88	90
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Colo. Power	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Do 7% pf.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	103	105
Do 5s, '53	425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	24½	28
Con. Ry. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	4,150,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
C.R., G. & E. Do pf.	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	40	..
Do pf.	811,900	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Cons. Rys. 1st 4s, '54	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	65	67
Do inc. 4s, '54	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	85	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
C.G., E. & P. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	115	115½
C.L.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s, '54	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	88
Conn. Ry. & Lt. 1st 4½s, stpd., reg.	10,682,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do unstpd.	1,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
C. P. N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	July 15,16	71½	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '38	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
E. P. & W. 6s	2,350,000	..	..	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	102
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	86	88
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99¼	100
Eliz. & C. J. 5s, '33	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Eliz. & Tren. 1st 5s, '32	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Eliz. & Tren. Emp. District	.....	..	..	.....	92	..
Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	87	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. & G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fd. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45½	48
G. & E. Ber. Gen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	97	99
Det. 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	91
Frontier Tel. G. & E. 1st 5s, '43	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
G. & E. 1st 6s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	83
Do deb. 6s, '46	4,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	89½	91
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Hoboken Fry 5s, 1949	4,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Int. R. of B. B Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100½
B Div. 1st 5s, '32	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s, '38	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '59, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65½
Jack. & Bat. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
J.C. H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. G. & E. pf	1,900,000	1¾	Q	Jan, 1916	83	90
K. C. R. & L. pf	1,543,080	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 5s, '44	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	51	53
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	81	86
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	95	96
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	95	96
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	95	96
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23	.....	..	..	.....	91	92
Louisville G. & E. 6s	1,500,000	..	S	Apr, 1918	100½	101½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¼	..
Lock. & Olc. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	..
Mid. El. Ry. 5s, '31	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98¼
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99¼
Mich. Ry. 1st in. n. 6s, '19	.....	..	..	.....	101	101½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	856,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	821,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,875,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,905,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Ma./ 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,048,500	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, '46	3,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90¼	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Do ref.5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.J. & H.RR. & F. 4s, '50	.....	..	..	.....	82½	83½
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105¼	107
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,201,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	84	86
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	16¼	17¾
Do 1st ref.5s	5,975,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do 6s	8,886,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	86½	87½
N.T. Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	.....	..	..	.....	98	98½
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	99¼	..
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	81
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	46	..
O.E. Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	46	..
Pa. G. & E. (Ariz.) 10s	812,000	..	..	.....	45½	47
Do pf.	500,000	..	S	J. & J.	80	85
Pac. G. & E. New pf.	32,996,800	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	88	92
Do old pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	58¾	59¾
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	10,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	87	90
Penn. W. & P. 5s, 1940	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Peoria. G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Pere Mar. cn. 4s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	8,382,000	2	S	J. & J.	47	51
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do cn. 5s, '36	5,020,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	104
P.G. El. 5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102
Pub. S. cfts. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	100	101¼
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	104	105
Riverside Tr. Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	38¾	39¼
Riversido Tr. 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	78
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. '22	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '33	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scran. E. 5s, '37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scrn. Ry ($50)	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	1,070,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
2d Av. recpts. ctfs. 5s, '14	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s, '49	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93½
So. Cal. Ed.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	92½	94
Do gen. 5s, '39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	104	106
S.W.P. & L. pf	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Somerset. Un. &Midd.	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	100
S.J.G.E. & T.	.....	..	..	.....	70	72
Do 5s	.....	..	..	.....	126	129
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¼
Splitdorf El. (Newark)	.....	..	..	.....	100½	101½
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	75	..
Spfd. (O.) L. H. & P. 5s, '25	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	90	..
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	15	16
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	86
Sup. W. L. & P. Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	.....	55	60
Do con.5s, '65	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s, '54	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	95
Syra. Lt. 1st 5s, '51	8,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	102
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	49	50
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
U. N. J. R. & C. 4s, '49	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¾
U. & Del. R. con. 5s, '28	6,890,508	..	..	.....	99¾	..
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50	51½
Do 4s, 1949	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Do inc 4s, '49	26,134,000	..	S	M. & S.	26	28½
Un. Tr. 6s, '43	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
Do 7% pf.	800,000	7	S	.....	95	97
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	1,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	90	100
Va. & S. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '58	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash.R. & L. Do pf.	5,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	92
Do cn. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 16	81	82
Wash. G. Lt.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	81¼	82
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	82¾	82½
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s	5,079,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84½	85½
Western Pwr. Do 6% cm. pf	14,670,000	..	..	.....	106¾	107¼
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 6s, '17	3,303,000	..	..	.....	68½	70
W.V. Tr. 6s, '17	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	87½	90
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s, '31	621,500	..	S	April	92	92
Winnipeg El. Ry. 5s, '18	1,500,000	..	S	.....	100	101
Wis. Ed'n Co Do db. 6s, '24	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
	750,000	..	S	.....	100¼	101
	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	98

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

BANKS.

Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	220	230
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	618	630
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	225	230
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	120	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	398	401
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	430	435
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	..	201
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	172
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	S	May 1, 16	324	328
Fidelity	10,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	162	165
First Nat.	100,000	10	Q	July 1, 16	995	1010
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	135
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	640	645
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	186	190
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	310
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	S	May 10,16	268	272
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	185	192
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	200	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 16	385	393
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	209	217
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	450	455
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	S	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	113	128
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	140	141
West Side.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	410

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	60	70
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	160	170
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	18¼	19
8th Av. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	115	123
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	J.A.J.O	290	325
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	F.M.A.N	233	260
2d Av. stock	1,882,000	..	..	.....	140	150
2d Av. rec cfs	.....	..	..	.....	2	3
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	93
6th Av. stock	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
	2,000,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	440	445
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	432	455
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	520	..
Central	3,000,000	$60%	Q	July 1, 16	750	751
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	454	..
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1400	1500
Fidelity	1,000,000	13	S	J. & J.	205	212
Fulton	500,000	7	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	16	Q	Jun 30,16	416	421
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	150	..
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	105	112
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	371	375
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 16	..	392

†Including 10% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	105	106
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93½
Do 5s, '65	.....	..	..	.....	100¾	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	..	.....	96¼	98
Do deb.5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Ess. & H. G.

ASKS MOOSE VOTES ON WILSON RECORD

Democratic Chairman Says Party Has Enacted Progressive Legislation.

AS MOOSE HAD DEMANDED

Cites Accomplishments of Administration in Line with Progressive Platform of 1912.

A strong appeal for Progressive votes is embodied in the first official statement issued by Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, since he took charge of the Wilson campaign. He gave the statement out for publication yesterday.

Mr. McCormick declares that the Democratic Party in the present campaign is justified in putting forward the plea that it is "the one available instrumentality for progressive service," on the ground of what President Wilson and the Democratic Congress have achieved, as well as on the ground of declarations contained in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis.

"The record of performance and the declared intentions of the Democratic Party," the statement goes on, "justify a confident feeling that the great body of voters who identified themselves with the Progressive Party in the hope of being enabled to promote a definite set of principles will now look to the Democratic Party as the party of progress. When full appreciation is had of the extent to which the Democratic Party has consummated the purposes set forth in that wonderfully human document adopted as the Progressive platform in 1912, when the Progressives actually realize how closely their purposes declared in 1912 coincide with the purposes which have animated the Democratic Party since that time, both in the formation of the Congressional enactments for which it is responsible, and of its platform promises, men will cease to wonder at the evident intention of real progressives of every party to align themselves behind a single banner in this campaign.

Twenty Progressive Measures.

"After all, being progressive means something fairly definite. The essence of the thing is a keen perception of the Government's duty in respect of the welfare of all its constituents, in seeing that human justice is meted out to all elements in the social fabric. What Progressive can fail to contemplate with deep satisfaction and gratitude the list of enactments in which Congress, under Democratic control and leadership, has consummated Progressive platform declarations!"

Chairman McCormick then enumerates twenty measures enacted by Congress while President Wilson has been in the White House which he pronounces in keeping with distinct commitments in the Bull Moose platform of 1912:

(1) The Rural Credits act, which permits the farmer the same access to credit facilities that is enjoyed by the other elements of our citizenship.

(2) The income tax law.

(3) The Federal Reserve act, which measures up to the Progressive requirements for "the issue of currency as a governmental function under a system whose control should be lodged with the Government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or by any special interest."

(4) The good roads law, which extends Federal aid to road building, thereby insuring the extension of the rural free delivery service.

(5) The trade commission law, which fully satisfies the Progressive demand for a strong Federal administrative commission of high standing that shall maintain permanent, active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce."

(6) An eight-hour law applying to work done for the Government as well as work done by the Government.

(7) An eight-hour law applying to female employees in the District of Columbia, over which Congress has jurisdiction.

(8) An eight-hour provision for Post Office clerks and carriers.

(9) An eight-hour provision applicable to civilians engaged in the manufacture of ordnance and powder for the Government.

(10) An eight-hour provision as to the mining of all coal to be used by the navy.

(11) The children's bureau law to promote the welfare of children and to devise means preventive of the necessities of parents retarding development of the child.

(12) The industrial commission law to investigate the entire subject of industrial relations.

(13) The phosphorus match law to protect the health of workers in the match industry.

(14) The Anti-Trust act, embracing the regulation of the issuance of injunctions.

(15) The Department of Labor law, creating a department with a Secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet.

(16) The Smith-Lever agricultural education law, which responds to the Progressive demand that measures be taken to lift "the load of illiteracy from American Youth" by "encouraging agricultural education and domestic schools."

(17) The Corrupt Election Practices act.

(18) The measures abolishing the Commerce Court and authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a physical valuation of railroads.

(19) The Sherwood Pension bill, which must meet the Progressive idea of a "wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children."

(20) The parcel post law.

The President's Acts.

In addition to these achievements of Congress in co-operation with President Wilson, Chairman McCormick points to performances of a purely executive nature by the Wilson Administration, on the strength of which he asserts the President should be entitled to Progressive support. Here are some accomplishments enumerated in the statement:

The establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau which has obtained work for 92,550 laborers and insured more than $7,000,000 of earnings to workers.

Reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Establishment of the Bureau of Foreign Trade Advisers in the State Department.

Enforcement of the principles of civil service, involving the elimination of "coercion and assessment of subordinate employes."

Investigation and suppression of lobbying.

"The creation of a Tariff Commission is assured at this session of Congress, and the Administration is fully committed to the Federal Child Labor bill and the Federal Workmen's Compensation bill, specifically favored by the Progressive platform," the statement continues. "The Progressive Party pledged itself to 'use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences in lieu of the barbaric system of warfare among nations.' The present Administration has endeavored to apply this principle."

Chairman McCormick enumerates four measures which have passed one house of Congress and which embody Progressive platform ideas. They are the McGillicuddy bill for the prevention of industrial accidents, the conservation measures, the Flood Control bill, and the inheritance tax provision in the Revenue bill.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BEADS.—Jobs wanted, any quantity, for cash. A 86 Times.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for brown, navy, tan, and gray; submit samples and best cash price. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Contractors wanted on ladies' coats to take out cut work. A 87 Times.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats. 39-41 West 32d. 11th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

CORDUROY. — Open for lot Collins and Aikman corduroy; colors, dark green, navy, Copenhagen, brown; will buy for cash. Address Box H 344 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY wanted, narrow and wide wale; dark and light colors; state width, colors, and quantity. H 362 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.—Our Mr. Michael E. Cohen will be in New York Tuesday morning for large quantities of silk and wash dresses in jobs. Apply through the mail only, Hotel McAlpin.

DRESSES, waists, suits, coats, skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

MILLINERY.—Will look at millinery and millinery supplies, also children's hats; all day. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

SATIN DUCHESS CHARMEUSE wanted, good quality, for cash. Deutsch, 28 West 32d.

SERGE.—Open for quantity of Botany serge; quality 81,433. 33 West 34th, Room 802.

SHOE-LACE manufacturer wants to buy shoe-lace braids. Eller, 4,004 3d Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits $13.50 to $20. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS.—Jobber will look all week at Fall sample suits from $7.50 to $13.50. 118 West 22d St., 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber wants Fall suits; sub-contractor; show sample. 24 East 28th, top floor.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St., 5th floor.

WAISTS.—Contractor wishes to connect with jobber who can furnish his own silks. Address P 248 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at $2.25 waists; can furnish materials if wanted. Mr. Schwalbe, 6th floor, 35 W. 35th St.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CAMERAS.—For sale, about 170 Chautauqua cameras, made by the Seneca Camera Company, Rochester, N. Y.; perfect merchandise; $2.50 each for entire lot, spot cash. Ladie W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1383; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Children's coats, dresses, women's skirts, waists, middies, laces, embroideries; regular goods at job prices. Room 606, 874 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Closing out jersey silk coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—To close cheap. 182 West 21st Street, 3rd floor.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black opposum; $6.75 one inch. J. Kraemer, 334 Fourth Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Etelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3508.

LACES, &c.—For sale, nice lot of laces and piece goods. Joel Isaacs & Son, 36 East 31st St.

MACHINES, (20,) Singer, 4,413, with power tables, for sale very cheap. Inquire Cohen's Advertising Agency, Phone Spring 506.

PIECE GOODS AND WAISTS.—Large quantities of cotton and silk and cotton goods to close out; also large job of cotton waists. Admiration Dress and Waist Co., 15 and 17 West 18th St.

PLUSHES, serges, cloakings and Botany broadcloth; large quantities for sale. Madison Square 6777.

POPLINS.—Immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 W. 25th. Tel. Far. 2180.

SKIRTS.—About 1,000 to close out cheap, consisting of all-wool serges and mixtures. L. Ehrlich Co., 28-44 West 21st St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 500 wash dresses to close out. Bonner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

SWORDS.—For sale from Revolutionary days, about 300 to 400 swords with scabbards; swords about 3 ft. long; to be sold as one lot. Samples at office of Charles W. Becker, comm. merct., 72 Leonard St. Phone Frklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SILK WAISTS.—Salesman open for line, New England and Middle West; calls on big trade only. H 370 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand.	
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
July 24	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞
July 25	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
July 26	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
July 27	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
July 28	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
July 29	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛

	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
July 24	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
July 25	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 26	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 27	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 28	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 29	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range	Demand.		Cables.
High		$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
Low		4.75⅛	4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High		4.76⅜	4.77⅛
Low		4.76⅛	4.76⅜
Year's range to date—			
High		4.78	4.78⅛
Low		4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High		4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low		4.75⅛	4.76⅛

	Paris.					
	Demand.			Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
July 24	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
July 25	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
July 26	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
July 27	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
July 28	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
July 29	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
Week's range			Demand.			Cables.
High			5.90⅝			5.90⅝
Low			5.90⅝			5.90⅝

	BERLIN.					
			Demand.			
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
July 24	72.56¼	72.37½	72.43¾			
July 25	72.12½	71.93¾	71.93¾			
July 26	72.00	71.68¾	71.68¾			
July 27	71.75	71.62½	71.62½			
July 28	71.93¾	71.81¼	71.81¼			
July 29	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½			
			Cables.			
	High.	Low.	Last.			
July 24	72.62½	72.43¾	72.43¾			
July 25	72.18¾	72.00	72.00			
July 26	72.06¼	71.75	71.75			
July 27	71.81¼	71.68¾	71.68¾			
July 28	72.00	71.87½	71.87½			
July 29	71.93¾	71.93¾	71.93¾			
Week's range—			Demand.			Cables.
High			72.56¼			72.37½
Low			71.75			71.81¼

	Switzerland.		Holland.		Italy.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
July 24	5.25¾	5.25⅝	41.37½	41.43¾	6.44½	6.44
July 25	5.25⅝	5.28	41.37½	41.43¾	6.43½	6.43
July 26	5.28½	5.28	41.37½	41.43¾	6.44½	6.43¾
July 27	5.28⅛	5.28¼	41.37½	41.50	6.45½	6.44½
July 28	5.28⅝	5.28	41.37½	41.50	6.46	6.46¼
July 29	5.29	5.28¼	41.37½	41.50	6.48½	6.48

	Russia.		Austria.		Greece.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
July 24	.30.45	.30.50	12.50	12.54	19.37	19.42
July 25	.30.40	30.45	12.35	12.38	19.37	19.42
July 26	.30.40	30.45	12.35	12.34	19.37	19.42
July 27	.30.40	30.45	12.30	12.34	19.37	19.42
July 28	.30.40	30.45	12.30	12.34	19.37	19.42
July 29	.30.40	30.45	12.35	12.40	19.37	19.43

BOY SCOUTS AID IN PARK.

Take the Place of Many Policemen Away on Strike Duty.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward's plan to have Boy Scouts of America assist in the policing of Central Park at the weekends worked to good effect yesterday. The car strike took some of the policemen usually assigned to the park to other posts, and the scouts gave valuable assistance in answering queries, guiding strangers and protecting the trees and turf.

The service of the scouts were especially effective at the concert given by Nahan Franko and his orchestra in the Mall in the afternoon. The boys materially assisted in keeping the large crowd from breaking park rules by standing where they should not or throwing paper on the ground.

Mr. Franko and his orchestra also furnished Saturday night's concert, and except for those provided by special donations, they will give all of the remaining Central Park concerts this season.

BULLET HITS GEN. APPLETON

Stray Ball of Small Calibre Goes Through Hat, Bruises Head.

General Daniel Appleton, former Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, was struck by a stray bullet yesterday while crossing St. Nicholas Avenue at 116th Street in his automobile. The bullet passed through his straw hat and bruised his head. His car was just making the crossing when the Colonel felt a sharp pain in his head. He stopped his car and took off his hat and the bullet of small calibre dropped out. He found a small hole in the side of his hat.

A small bruise on the side of his head was the only injury he received. General Appleton does not believe he was made a target. He thinks the bullet came from a distance, and that he was accidentally shot by some youthful hunter in search of the stray cats that at present make the upper west side a fairly good hunting ground.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner-Chamberlain Co.; Miss B. Olson, ladies' garments; Miss E. Hanson, Miss Fyralie, millinery; Wallick.

ATHENS, Ga.—Davison-Nicholson Co.; A. H. Davison, ready-to-wear, millinery; 97 Grand; Park Av.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss D. Finley, hdkfs., white goods; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks & Co.; J. Saks, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; August Hirsch, representing; Arnold Hirsch, women's, children's hats; Imperial.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, cloaks, suits, waists; 354 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss E. Gray, misses' wear; Miss L. Hess, infants' wear; 18 West 35th.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—F. D. Abernethy, dry goods; J. W. Abernethy, representing; Imperial.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; W. J. Eagleson, notions; 23 E. 26th.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. Hammer, millinery; 821 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; L. Karr, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d; Longacre.

CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, Miss M. Cook, ladies' ready-to-wear; 903 5th Av.

CHICAGO—12th Street Store; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. J. Barnett, woolens; 115 4th Av.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; M. Grossman, jobs, Summer skirts, silk, wash dresses; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries, h'dk'fs, fancy goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; M. Keim, general mdse. mgr.; S. Obermeyer, notions, embroideries, laces, hdkfs.; C. Metz, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; A. J. Schinagle, china, glassware; 16 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. Isba, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, waists, dresses, furs; Miss Howland, waists; Miss Beatty, misses', junior's suits, dresses; A. G. Rice, ready-to-wear, basement; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss B. Krueck, embroideries; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Okla.—D. Ratner, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

CLINTON, Ia.—J. D. Van Allen & Co.; J. D. Van Allen, J. A. Jurgessen, general mdse.; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Armbruster's; Miss S. Barienbrock, waists; McAlpin.

DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; I. Israelsky, coats, suits; Miss O. M. Millerick, costumes, dresses; 1,133 Bwy.; R. 728.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; J. Meiss, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 351 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. A. Isbel, domestics, dress goods; 71 W. 23d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, dress goods, silks; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss Buell, juvenile dresses, coats; 95 Madison Av.

DILLON, Mont.—Golden Rule; C. H. Niblick, general mdse.; Somerset.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; J. Bondi, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss C. Kassock, ladies' wear; 15 E. 26th.

HOUSTON, Texas—Houston Hat Co.; D. Cohen, hats; Breslin.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros.; A. Myers, piece goods; 148 West 23d.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; A. Myer, piece goods; 148 West 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss C. Grauman, Miss A. Simon, Miss R. Wagoner, cloaks, suits; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, general mdse.; Miss L. Marks, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; W. K. Warren, men's, boy's clothing; S. Goldberg, fancy goods; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; A. Cohen, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, ladies' underwear; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.

JONESBORO, Ark.—Heinemann D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. Foley, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, underwear; Room 610, 1,170 B'way.

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store; F. Hester, waists, wash skirts; 1,133 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld Parisian Cloak Co.; S. Harzfeld, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; J. Forbes, linens; C. Smith, waists; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; D. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 48 Leonard.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Bondi Bros.; A. Hess, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, general mdse.; ready-to-wear; Miss McNish, Miss Thorp, Miss Smith, ready-to-wear; Mr. Shotwell, Mr. Richter, Mr. Betteridge, repreesenting; 1,270 B'way.

LAREDO, Texas—Cruz, Inc.; silk, cotton dresses, jersey coats, suits; R. 410, 1,170 B'way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; 1,140 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. H. Kennedy, dress goods, silks; 1,170 B'way.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; J. A. Dorsey, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. V. McGee, Miss B. Fuller, millinery; Imperial.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; J. M. Finkel, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; N. S. Guggenheimer, notions, laces jewelry; 353 4th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Burden-Smith Co.; Miss M. O'Brien, cloaks, suits, waists; 20 W. 22d.

MARIONETTE, Wis.—Lauerman Bros. Co.; L. T. Plouff, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

MATTOON, Ill.—Bower-Schulhoff Co.; F. M. Schulhoff, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblat, Miss A. Metzel, infants' wear, muslin underwear, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 315 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—J. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss I. Buell, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnel, upholstery goods; Mrs. M. Crecille, representing; Gregorian.

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia Millinery Co.; A. Davis, millinery; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark.—I. Dreyfus Co.; I. Dreyfus, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. A. Older, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; Miss M. Elliott, waists; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss L. Allen, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,123 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. J. Dolan, millinery; E. Weinstein, boys' clothing; 1,123 Broadway.

PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheim, cloaks, suits; Somerset.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; J. Goldstein, woolens; Wallick.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World; S. J. Quiner, millinery; 621 B'way.

SALINA, Kan.—Steifel Bros. & Co.; M. Steifel, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prussias; J. J. Henkel, coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—A. Hamburger & Sons; F. W. Gardner, dress goods, silks; 215 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Suhlo, art goods; Mrs. Gabel, children's wear, millinery; 353 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; C. H. Raybould, veilings, neckwear; 225 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougal & Southwick Co.; J. S. Wertz, ribbons, embroideries, notions; 23 East 20th.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Bondi Bros.; J. Foraker, general mdse., ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearn D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. Chess Ellsworth; C. M. Valentine, representing; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; 1,270 Broadway.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, dry goods; J. B. Lyles, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—MacPherson & Edwards; G. O. McKenzie, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; D. D. Fenton, dress goods, silks; A. Howe, notions, laces, ribbons; 23 East 26th.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Bloch Bros.; A. G. Lesly, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Donnelly, juvenile dresses; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; L. D. Page, jobs wash dresses, skirts; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. G. Cohen, women's Fall suits, cloth dresses; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss R. McCloskey, waists, sweaters; 470 4th Av.; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, E. S. Strauss, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Nacke, waists, costumes, dresses, sport coats; 23 East 26th.

ST. PAUL—Husch Bros.; J. Strauss, millinery; 362 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—Langford Garment Co.; W. R. Langford, ready-to-wear; Woodward.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; A. A. Belanger, furn. goods; Breslin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dorsen Co.; W. B. Mitchell, house furn. goods, toys; 225 5th Av.

TACOMA, Wash.—People's Stores Co.; Miss E. Babington, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—W. L. Milner & Co.; Mrs. F. Spellman, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, ribbons, trimmings; Miss D. R. Farrell, corsets, brassieres; Miss M. Rochte, infants', children's wear; Mrs. M. Stark, muslin underwear, sweaters; Mrs. B. Chrisp, art needlework; F. C. Hofmayer, wash, dress goods, silks, linings; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens, white goods; E. J. Reinheimer, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, furs; G. W. Schwager, jewelry, notions, leather goods; B. M. Morris, men's, boy's clothing, hats, caps; B. J. Smith, toilet goods, drug sundries; E. N. Smith, house furn. goods, hardware, gas, electrical goods, traveling bags; J. F. Magers, sporting goods; Miss M. I. Le Hue, waists, petticoats, aprons, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Pellitier Stores; W. L. Trump, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Frear & Co.; J. K. Hoyt, rugs; Grand.

WACO—Goldstein-Migel Co.; F. M. Hirsch, notions, laces, ribbons; 353 4th Av.

WAFFERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry S. Adler & Sons; Herbert Adler, shoes; McAlpin.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Globe Dept. Store; M. Morrison, waists, wash skirts; 1,133 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. W. Gremmel, notions, furn. goods; 280 5th Av.

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PALM BEACH BEACH CLOTH
SILK SHANTUNG SUITS
SNAPPY MODELS.

White flannel, serge, duck trousers and other Summer Clothing Specialties.

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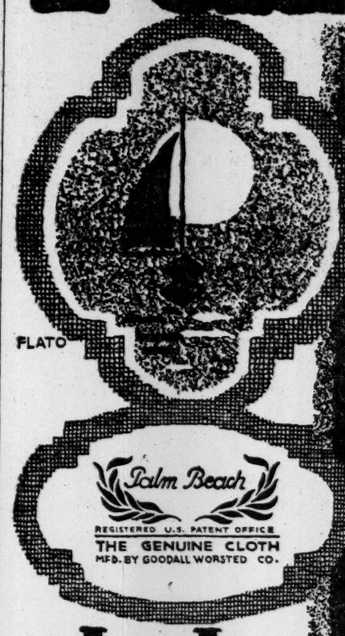

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LICHTENSTEIN

HUGHES ACCEPTANCE OPENS ACTIVE WEEK

All Three Parties to Take Important Action in the Next Few Days.

MOOSE IN INDIANAPOLIS

Thursday's Meeting May Bring Wilson Indorsement—Two State Conferences Here.

Beginning with the notification of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, at Carnegie Hall this evening, the present week will be crowded with political interest.

Republican and Progressive leaders of national prominence from the East and Middle West will be here for the notification ceremony and National Chairman William R. Willcox and Mr. Hughes himself will hold many important conferences today and tomorrow.

There has been a very great demand for tickets to the notification ceremony and the prospect is that Carnegie Hall will be crowded. It was the desire of the nominee that at least one thousand seats should be left for the general public and this number will be at the disposal of persons without special invitations.

The only two speeches made will be one by United States Senator Harding of Ohio, Chairman of the Notification Committee, and the speech of acceptance by Mr. Hughes, which the entire country has been waiting for. This is some 8,000 words in length and will require an hour or more in delivery.

Secondary in interest only to the notification is the prospective Bull Moose Conference at Indianapolis next Thursday, which promises to produce a lively fight over future third party plans if any great number of National Progressive Committeemen who have lined up with the Perkins program involving indorsement of the Republican National ticket should decide to take part. While it is certain that the Hughes Progressives would not be welcome, Acting Chairman Matthew Hale of the Progressive National Committee was compelled to include them in his call for the conference, because they still remain enrolled members of the Progressive Party and many of them are in control of important party machinery, even though they have shifted their fealty to the party they denounced and deserted in 1912.

In Democratic quarters much is expected from the conference. One influential Democratic politician expressed the hope yesterday that the insurgent element in the Progressive Party would come over in a body to Wilson as the other wing of the party went over to Hughes. A third ticket appears to be out of the question and even should the alternative course be adopted of leaving members free, as far as party pledges are concerned, to follow their own conscience and judgment on Election Day, the Democratic leaders expect to see the bulk of the insurgent Progressive vote cast for President Wilson.

When the Republican Executive State Committee meets this afternoon the question of whether or not an unofficial State Convention should be held will come up for discussion. There is a sharp division on this subject among the Republican leaders, who fear that any general gathering of Republicans at this time might provoke a row about candidates. This is the last thing the leaders desire in a year when political strategy demands the renomination of all the present State officials.

The Democrats, too, are somewhat divided in their views on the wisdom of an unofficial convention, but there is every indication that a majority in the Democratic State Committee when it meets on Friday at the Hotel Knickerbocker will support the plan. The opposition is likely to come from Democratic leaders already committed to the Gubernatorial boom of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who within the last few weeks has loomed up as a formidable candidate for the nomination, even though Tammany Hall and a number of Tammany's up-State allies in the Democratic organization who expect to use the convention as the means of launching a rival candidacy, oppose him.

HUGHES MOTORS BAREHEADED

Makes a Train for Willcox, but Two Caps Blow Away of Into Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 30.—With his speech of acceptance completed and ready to deliver at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night, Charles E. Hughes took the first day of complete rest he has had since he came to his Summer home, Tremedden. In the morning he motored to Speonk, thirty miles from here, so that National Chairman Willcox, who spent Saturday night with him, might catch the 10:30 o'clock train, and the journey was replete with exciting experiences.

The frist misadventure came just beyond Southampton, when a tire blew out, causing a delay of about thirty minutes. It was evident then that they could make the train only by hard driving, and the chauffeur was ordered to put on full speed. A mile further on Mr Hughes's cap was torn from his head by the wind. There was not a minute to lose, so the cap was abandoned in the roadway, and Mr. Hughes borrowed a cap from a companion. That was shot from his head also by the wind a few minutes later.

The chauffeur looked at his clock and shook his head. Mr. Hughes decided to let the cap go the way of the first one, and he rode into Speonk hatless, but just in time to permit Mr. Willcox to climb aboard the train. One of the caps was recovered on the trip back to Bridgehampton.

Mr. Hughes said tonight that he was gratified by the acceptances which had been received from leaders all over the country to attend the notification ceremonies tomorrow night. He will go to New York on an early train and will hold conferences at headquarters all day long.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate e. winds on the coast.

Ala.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair, warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Ind.—Fair; warmer Mon. and Tues., partly cloudy, probably thunder showers and somewhat cooler; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

W. Texas—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.

La., E. Texas—Mon. and Tues. unsettled, scattered showers.

Okla., Ark. Mon. partly cloudy; Tues. unsettled.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon.; Tues., partly cloudy; warmer Tues., and in extreme w. Mon.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Important Auction Sale.
MR. EMIL SEELIG,
Proprietor of the Very Extensive and Well-known
Knickerbocker Stables,
238 and 240 West 54th St.
(Through the block to 53d St.)
Announces the dispersal by auction of the entire stock and equipment of the Knickerbocker Stables, to take place on the premises
On Wednesday, August 2, 1916,
Commencing at 11 o'Clock
(and Continuing Every Wednesday Thereafter Until All Is Sold)
By Van Tassell & Kearney,
Auctioneers.

The sale is consequent to the fact that the building is about to be converted into a fireproof Garage, and every horse, vehicle, set of harness, and everything else used in operating the vast business of this high-class stable must be disposed of to the highest bidders.

Carriage horses superior in quality and style, high-grade harness for singles, pairs, four-in-hand, tandem, etc.; carriages of elegance and style of every modern kind, and all the incidentals, such as blankets, lap robes, carriage heaters, saddlery of all kinds, stable paraphernalia, etc., etc.

A catalogue is being prepared and everything can be seen on the stable premises.

The magnitude of the Knickerbocker Stable equipment for use, sale, and show is so large that it will take more than one day's time, or even two days', to dispose of everything, consequently the sale will be continued the following Wednesday, Aug. 9, which will be duly advertised in this column.

Sale rain or shine, absolutely no postponement for any reason.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

The following cases will be called solely for the purpose of making up trial calendar for the September Term:

Perluffo‹Lamport & Holt Line.
Hermanos‹same.
De Barry‹same.
Taylor‹SS Ada.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co‹Franklin.
Thames Towboat Co‹Tug John Scully.
McClellan Transp Co‹Penn RR, &c.
Barney‹SS Ada.
Jackson‹same.
Conklin & Foss Co‹Tug C Blakeslee.
SS Wyneric Co‹N G Lloyd SS Co.
Muller‹Ins Co of Penn Same‹Globe & R Co.
Conklin & Foss Co‹Tug C Blakeslee.
A Schmoll‹Comp Gen Trans.
L Schmoll‹same.
Pellissier‹same.
Nat Steam Nav Co‹McElwain & Co.
Packard Dredging Co‹SS Antillia.
N Y & Porto Rico SS Co‹Jamison.
Jamison‹N Y & Porto Rico SS Co.
Higgins‹SS La Drome.
Fireman's Fund Ins‹Comp Transatlantica.
Jaburg‹SS La Drome.
Hagemeyer Trading Co‹U S Steel Prod.
F Reuping Leather Co‹Hamburg-Am. Gans SS Line‹SS Kalmo.
Valle‹Navigazione Alta Italia.
Sulzburger‹Interocean Transp Co.
Blumenthal‹SS Angel B Peroz.
Rickinson‹Ames-Brooks Co.
Walls‹Tug Arthur Kill, &c.
Berg‹CNY.
US‹SS Frankmount.
Donald SS Co‹Gilbert & Morse.
Kirsch‹SS San Guglielmo.
O'Boyle‹NY Butchers Meat Co.
Hagemeyer Co‹St Paul F & M Ins Co.
Thausen‹same.
Kronman‹SS San Guglielmo.
Hirsch‹same.
Jones‹SS Ligonier.
Partine‹SS San Guglielmo.
Healey‹Scow 120.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co‹Tug J S Packard, &c.
International Paper Co‹SS V de Larrinaga.
Royal Dutch Wert India Mail‹Merritt & Chapman & D & W Co.
Hill Bros‹Austro-Am SS Co.
Merritt & Chapman Co‹Royal Dutch West India Mail.
Sauer‹Atlantic Transp Central Leather Co‹SS Vesteria.
Newtown Creek Tow Co‹Tug Admiral.
Perrce‹Tug Constwise.
McGowin Lumber Co‹Schooner H Lippitt.
Tice Tow Line‹Penn RR.
Mitmeyer‹Gov de Lonshire.
Teats‹CNY.
Creighton‹Tug Bern.
Flanaran‹Tug Ashbourne.
West India SS Co‹Fuss.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 2:45 P. M.—Equity call calendar.

The following cases will be called solely for the purpose of making up the trial calendars for the September and October terms.

Victor T Mason‹Sonora Phonogr Corp. (3.)
Gustin‹McGowan-Silsbee Litho Co.
Webb‹Samuels.
Marconi‹Wireless Forest. Same‹Wirel Spec App Co-So-Ezy Mop Co‹Channel Chem Co.
Hasse‹Gun Private Patrol, &c, Co.
Klein‹Beach.
Paper Novelty Mfg‹Adolph Strauss & Co
Toledo Scale‹Jacobs.
Auto Pneu Action Co‹Kindler & Collins
Cunard SS Co‹CNY.
Prov Life & Trust Co‹Fletcher.
Brown‹same.
Hewitt‹Spetser.
San Lac Bottle Cap Co‹Jones.
Spencer‹Curtis.
Henderson & Ervin‹Delpark, Inc. (2.)
Goodwin‹Camp. (2.)
Wagner‹Auraigne.
B Z Toy Co‹Bartholomae & Zimmerman.
Harry Hubbell, Inc‹Gen Elec Co.
Henderson & Ervin‹Welter & Heilbroner
Sanchez‹Mon Shirt Co.
Popular Mech Co‹Everyday Mech Co.
Van Kannel R Door‹Revolving D & P Co
Selig Polyscope‹NY M Picture Corp.
Nat Store Spec Co‹Toledo Scale Co.
Longeon‹Belasco.
Vacuum Cleaner Co‹Bissell Carpet S Co.
Underhill‹Belasco.
A B Dick Co‹Underwood Typewr Inc.(2)
Ashley‹F A Weeks Co
Rosenberg‹Carnegie Trust Co.
Schack‹Freydberg.
Le Roy & Baird‹Nicholas Power Co.
Michelin Tire‹Mason-S Transp Co.
Procter & Gamble Co‹Eustin Min Co‹Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Indiv D Cup‹Errett.
Same‹Unit R Day L.
McBean‹CNY.
Wodislowsky‹Am Law Book Co.
Victor T Mach‹Globe Talking Mach Co.
Arthe-Levy-Bernhard Co‹Follmer, C & Co.
W B McLean Mfg‹Gibraltmer Co.
Palmer‹Doull-Miller Co, Inc.
Am Metal Cap‹Girr.
Kirsch Mfg‹Judd Co.
Keyseal Type Fury‹Wynkoop.
Medusa, &c, Co‹Harrison, &c, Co.
F I A‹Elliott Ranney Co.
Am Graphophone Co‹Emerson Phono Co.
Mitchell‹Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Cutler Mail Chute Co‹Am Mailing D Corp.
Olin J Stephens, Inc‹Am Real Est Co.
Gibson‹Sonora Phono Corp.
Livingston‹Lowe Mot Supplies Co.
Same‹G Oliver & Co
Chicago Car Heat Co‹Gold Car H & L Co.
Graham‹Baker.
Zalkin‹Siebert & K.
Hughes‹Corn Prod Ref
Bowman‹Pratt.
Tobacco Co.
Nemerovsky‹Forsythe Bath Co.
Rep of Panama‹Brogan Bldg Co, Inc.
CNY‹Weintraub.
Cohen‹Rothschild.
Martin‹Martin.
Ohan‹Alyanak.
Grazulus‹Harleigh Brookwood Co.
Moch‹Carroll.
Licarta‹Kupfrian.
Struthers‹NY Hospit'l
Green‹Dick Chiarello & Bros.
Youngerman‹Gruber.
Schwegler Rity Co‹Amoroso.
Aldred‹Aldred.
Rainish‹Rainish.
Barnum‹Barnum.
Heinrich‹Heinrich.
Comp'ries‹Comp'ries.
Roth‹Grindle.
Van Riper‹Ichelson.
Darack‹Hamilton.
Heller‹Bernheimer.
Re CNY (Olmstead Ave.)
Post‹Martin.
Reilly‹Levy.
Baltzel‹Rhinelander.
Shapiro‹Co-Operative Apart Co, Inc.
Bosch‹Bosch.
Boyle‹Baerlein.
Marchesini‹De Toma.
De Lella‹Palmieri.
Shapiro‹Co-Op Apartment Co, Inc.
Lefkowitz‹same.
Re Stutz Motor Car.
Leahy‹Leahy.
Murphy‹McMahon.
Cohnfeld‹Green.
Re CNY (Fordham Road.)
Watkins‹Smith.
Battery Place Co‹Psaki.
Re Miller.
Siegel‹Lechner.
Harris‹Sheridan.
Holtz‹B Kuppenheimer Co.
Re W H McCutcheon Co.
Rovinsky‹Hillman.
Krenz‹Frankenthaler (2.)
Goldstein‹Peerless Holding Co, Inc.
Fire‹Wolf (3.)
Del Prente‹Del Prente Webb‹H Phipps Estates.
Brit-Am Tob Co‹US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Brooke‹Brooke.
Re D & C Distillg Co.
Cohn‹Grand Delancey Co.
Re Bloom.
Howard‹Conn Alloyed Metals Co.
Materne‹Harris.
Re Welstead.
Re Converse.
Crozulus‹Harleigh & B Coal Co.
Re Morrison.
Bramhall‹Coffin Valve Co.
Ott‹Ott.
Re Pelham Op'ting Co

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Lambert Suydam,
Morris Kammensohn.
Wills for probate:
Patrick Canavan,
Martin T Hart,

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Ellison, Inc, ‹F & D Co.
Ber‹Persico.
Silberberg‹Adelman.
A Ji Kellogg Co‹Ranke.
Dugan‹Easterday.
Siff‹Weinberg.
Margulies‹Solomon.
Sierra‹Nocero.
Roesers‹Lipschitz.
Fischman‹Quinn.
Arnold‹Grouse.
Rosenberg‹Keller.
Berger‹Feuer.
Schaeffer‹Home Ins.
Parsons‹Finan.
Zimmerman‹Richard.
Gilt‹Hammer.
B Altman & Co‹Dunn
Safrin‹Cutes.
Ryan‹Baer.
Antonelli‹Sclocca.
Goldstein‹Levenson.
Herter‹Fitzgerald.
Reikes‹Onorato.
Sadtler‹Cook.
Crystal‹Midas Amuse. Co.
Elsenberg‹Schrenkisel.
Wolfstein‹Scherer.
Alliance Press Co‹Werg Stone Pav Co.
Wolgin‹Slate.
Rathbun & Bird Print Mach Co‹Int Poster Stamp Co.
Keeting‹Chestelowitz.
Simpson‹Rosenteck.
Mayer‹Bachrach & Co

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Barrere‹Barrere—Maurice Delches.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Herbert D Hewlett‹Sophia Junker—Malcolm Sunheimer, Margaret V Kleley‹47th St Realty Co—Jeremiah Haggerty. Union Trust Co‹James A Manning—Joseph P Morrison—Frederic de P Foster‹Berthold M Schey—John Whalen, Children's Aid Socy‹Silver Realty Co—John S Wise, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 1.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Will for probate:
Caroline E B Ruhl.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Niemann, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Kings County Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, handed down the following decisions:

C. V. Barker, applt.‹respt., v. F. E. Barker et al., defts.; M. Archer et al., applts.; P. Man et al., respts.—Motion for reargument granted on condition that any additional papers be submitted on or before Sept. 1, 1916.

In re Boyle, respt., v. [illegible] Hayes and J. N. Boylan, as executors, &c., of J. B. Salter, deceased, applts.—Motion to resettle order denied.

A. G. Erlanger, respt., v. H. E. Erlanger, applt.—Motion for stay denied, without costs.

In re Hayes, respt., v. E. J. Hayes, applt.—Motion denied.

Re application for temporary letters of administration of goods, chattels, &c., of M. E. Durban, deceased; re contested will of M. E. Durban, deceased.—Motion for stay granted.

S. Karosis, &c., applt., v. Susquehanna Coal Co., respt., impleaded with Penn. R. R. Co., deft.—Motion denied.

G. Major, &c., executor, &c., of R. Major, deceased, respt., v. R. Major, &c., et al., applts.—Motion granted except as to striking [illegible] appeal and other papers.

C. H. Mills, respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., applt.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

People, &c., respts., v. Alexander Silverman et al., applts.—Motion denied.

W. H. Roe and J. J. Roe, as admrs., &c., of C. E. Roe, deed., respts., v. S. Annio Mills, as admx., &c., of S. D. Hawkins, deed., applt.—Motion to resettle order denied, without costs.

H. E. Schwab, respt., v. N. J. Schwab, applt.—Motion denied on condition that applt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the September calendar of this court, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

H. E. Schwab, respt., v. N. Schwab, applt., et al., (Act. 1.)—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

P. B. Seaman, applt., v. New York City, respt.—Motion denied.

W. Shalala, applt., v. Haddock Mining Co., respt., (Appeal 1.)—Motion denied.

Same, applt., v. Haddock Mining Co. and Plymouth Coal Co., respts., (Appeal 2.)—Motion denied.

Same, applt., v. Plymouth Coal Co., respt., (Appeal 3.)—Motion denied.

I. Silberberg et al., respts., v. S. Wember et al., applts.—Motion granted.

J. F. Sweeny, applt., v. New York City, respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

L. M. Tiedeman, respt., v. W. C. Tiedeman, applt.—Motion denied.

H. Widman, applt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., appit.—Motion denied on condition that appit, perfect appeal, place case on September calendar of this court, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

M. Allen, admx., &c., of M. De Cruiccio, deed., applt., v. N. Y. C., respt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

G. C. Andrews, respt., v. F. R. Pierson, as Pres. of Village of Tarrytown, et al., applts.—Judment affirmed, with costs.

J. Balzer, respt., v. Dean S. S. Co. of Savannah, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

B. Barry, respt., v. R. Markey, Jr., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed.

F. Bauer, applt., v. M. F. Bauer, respt.—Order reversed and defendant's motion denied, with costs.

A. H. Braun, respt., v. H. Meyer and M. Meyer, applts.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Richmond County unanimously affirmed, with costs.

J. Bucalos, respt., v. B. Shubert, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

F. P. Burnham, an inf., &c., respt., v. T. Roulston, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

T. Burnham, respt., v. T. Roulston, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

M. D. Cadman, respt., v. N. Y. C., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

N. Carlucci, respt., v. S. S. Antonio Di M. S., applt.—Judgment and order of County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

V. Cocchia, an inf., by A. Cocchia, guard. ad litem, applt., v. Rapid Address Machine Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. F. Collins and J. J. Leonard, applts., v. G. T. Kelly, respt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

M. C. Conboy, as treas., &c., applt., v. J. T. Mathews, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. P. Corner and W. M. Cooper, applts., v. S. Olim, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

M. Costigan, respt. v. N. Y. & S. Ry. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, costs to abide the event.

L. Cowan, respt., v. W. H. Clarke, indiv. and as extr., &c., applt.—Order modified to direct the pltf. to pay the deft. $30 within twenty days, as condition for service of amended complaint, and as so modified, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to applt.

Cuppies Cordage Co., applt., v. N. Y. C., &c., respts.—Order denying temp. injunction affirmed, with costs.

H. D'Hont, inf., by C. D'Hont, as guard. ad litem, respt., v. National Sugar Ref. Co. of N. J., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, cost to abide the event.

A. H. Dollard and I. D. West, respts., v. C. E. Whowell, jr., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. F. Duryea, respt., v. J. M. Knapp, as admx., &c., appit., impleaded, &c., (Act. 1, 2, and 3;) M. D. Poinemus, respt., v. same, (Act. 4.)—Judgment reversed, with costs.

A. S. Dwight, applt., v. A. Cuneo, deft.; J. N. Cuneo and Atlantic Macaroni Co., respts., et al., defts.—Judgment modified, without costs to either party.

J. Elias, applt., v. Paragon Films, Inc., respt.—Order modified, sustaining demurrer to second counterclaim, and overruling demurrer to first counterclaim, without costs.

J. M. Farley, respt., v. Village of Long Beach, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

D. E. Ferrill, an inf., &c., by J. P. Ferrill, guard. ad litt., respt., v. Lechiman Laundry Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. E. S. Fleischer, respt., v. E. A. Fleischer, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs.

C. S. Fleischman, respt., v. C. Furgueson, as extr., &c., of M. F. Fleischman, deed., appit.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

A. Hames, respt., v. A. N. Baumann, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed.

H. A. Heyson, Jr., Gipson, respts., v. I. Lichtenstein and B. Lichtenstein, applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. S. Horton et al., pltfs., v. T. McNally Co., defts., re petition of T. L. Gill, respt.; Merchants' Nat. Bank of N. Y. C. et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. S. Horton, et al., pltfs., T. McNally Co., defts.; J. M. Moe, pltf., v. T. McNally Co., deft.; re matter of petition of Trust Co. of America, and J. R. Erny, respts., Merchants Nat. Bank of N. Y. C., et al., applts.—Order affirmed without costs.

W. F. Hull, respt., v. H. E. Cary, appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

P. S. Hutchins, respt., v. J. H. Parks, appit.—Order reversed without costs.

J. F. Ives, appit., v. Merrill Hosiery Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Re appraisal for taxation of remainder interest in trust fund under will of C. D. Dickey, decd.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs to respt. extr.

Re judicial settlement accounts of W. Radford, as admr., &c., of L. Radford, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed with costs to respt., payable out of estate.

Re proving last will of A. Scharf, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings Co. affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of J. W. Truesdell for leave to issue execution on judgment v. property of T. K. Green, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed with costs.

I. M. Jarvis, applt., v. A. S. Sees, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. Knapp, respt., v. J. G. Knapp, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. Kronm, as admx., &c., of C. Hansel, decd., applt., v. S. Meyer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

L. R. Liebert, pltf., v. J. Reiss, deft.—Judgment for deft., without costs.

I. Martin, respt., v. L. F. Crumb, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. E. S. Fleischer, respt., v. E. A. Fleischer, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs.

C. S. Fleischman, respt., v. C. Furgueson, as extr., &c., of M. F. Fleischman, deed., appit.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

A. Hames, respt., v. A. N. Baumann, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed.

H. A. Heyson, Jr., Gipson, respts., v. I. Lichtenstein and B. Lichtenstein, applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. S. Horton et al., pltfs., v. T. McNally Co., defts., re petition of T. L. Gill, respt.; Merchants' Nat. Bank of N. Y. C. et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. S. Horton, et al., pltfs., T. McNally Co., deft.; J. M. Moe, pltf., v. T. McNally Co., deft.; re matter of petition of Trust Co. of America, and J. R. Erny, respts., Merchants Nat. Bank of N. Y. C., et al., applts.—Order affirmed without costs.

W. F. Hull, respt., v. H. E. Cary, appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

P. S. Hutchins, respt., v. J. H. Parks, appit.—Order reversed without costs.

J. F. Ives, appit., v. Merrill Hosiery Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Re appraisal for taxation of remainder interest in trust fund under will of C. D. Dickey, decd.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs to respt. extr.

Re judicial settlement accounts of W. Radford, as admr., &c., of L. Radford, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed with costs to respt., payable out of estate.

Re proving last will of A. Scharf, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings Co. affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of J. W. Truesdell for leave to issue execution on judgment v. property of T. K. Green, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed with costs.

I. M. Jarvis, applt., v. A. S. Sees, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. Knapp, respt., v. J. G. Knapp, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. Kronm, as admx., &c., of C. Hansel, decd., applt., v. S. Meyer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

L. R. Liebert, pltf., v. J. Reiss, deft.—Judgment for deft., without costs.

I. Martin, respt., v. L. F. Crumb, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. F. Duryea, respt., v. J. M. Knapp, as admx., &c., appit., impleaded, &c., (Act. 1, 2, and 3;) M. D. Poinemus, respt., v. same, (Act. 4.)—Judgment reversed, with costs.

A. S. Dwight, applt., v. A. Cuneo, deft.; J. N. Cuneo and Atlantic Macaroni Co., respts., et al., defts.—Judgment modified, without costs to either party.

J. Elias, applt., v. Paragon Films, Inc., respt.—Order modified, sustaining demurrer to second counterclaim, and overruling demurrer to first counterclaim, without costs.

J. M. Farley, respt., v. Village of Long Beach, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

D. E. Ferrill, an inf., &c., by J. P. Ferrill, guard. ad litt., respt., v. Lechiman Laundry Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. E. S. Fleischer, respt., v. E. A. Fleischer, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs.

C. S. Fleischman, respt., v. C. Furgueson, as extr., &c., of M. F. Fleischman, deed., appit.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

A. Hames, respt., v. A. N. Baumann, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed.

H. A. Heyson, Jr., Gipson, respts., v. I. Lichtenstein and B. Lichtenstein, applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. S. Horton et al., pltfs., v. T. McNally Co., defts., re petition of T. L. Gill, respt.; Merchants' Nat. Bank of N. Y. C. et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. S. Horton, et al., pltfs., T. McNally Co., deft.; J. M. Moe, pltf., v. T. McNally Co., deft.; re matter of petition of Trust Co. of America, and J. R. Erny, respts., Merchants Nat. Bank of N. Y. C., et al., appits

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The warm wave continued during Sunday in the great central valleys and the lake region, and extended in more moderate form into the Middle and South Atlantic States. At Milwaukee and at Escanaba and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the temperatures of 102, 100, and 98 degress, respectively, were the highest of record at those stations. There was, however, some moderation over North Upper Michigan Sunday afternoon, with local thunder showers. It is also cooler in the West Plains States, and along the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, where there were also thunder showers.

It will be warmer Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and continue warm Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic—Moderate south and southwest, with fair weather. South Atlantic—Moderate, mostly northeast and east; fair weather. East Gulf—Moderate east and southeast, with fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York — Partly cloudy and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers, and somewhat cooler in northwest.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Monday; warmer. Tuesday fair; continued warm.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer, except in extreme south. Tuesday fair.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	74	65	4 P. M.	87	80
6 A. M.	73	68	6 P. M.	86	80
9 A. M.	77	70	9 P. M.	82	77
12 M.	84	78	11 P. M.	81	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Damage.
2:50–241 E. 44 St.; Jacobson & Co.		$5,000
3:40–548 W. 36 St.; Milton Bogosoin.		Slight
3:16–255 W. 35 St.; Mrs. John Harris.		Slight
P.M.		
4:45–3,509 3 Av.; Meyer Davidoff.		Slight
7:35–1,412 Washington Av.; Morris Singer.		Slight
8:45–55 Downing St.; Frank Pugliano		Slight
P.M.		
12:20–105 E. 116 St.; Jennie Adler.		Slight
12:35–528 E. 136 St.; Margaret Gottfried		Slight
2:35–246 E. Houston St.; Schneider Bros.		Slight
3:20–405 E. 8 St.; Max Custin.		Slight
5:00–65 W. 117 St.; Moses Doglin.		Slight
5:05–294 E. 98 St.; Ike Slater.		Slight
5:10–102 Bleecker St.; Gordon & Cohen		Slight
5:30–2,141 Honeywell Av.; Leo Schmidt.		Slight
5:55–101 W. 126 St.; John Stein.		Slight
6:40–68 Bayard St.; Cohen & Berkowitz		Slight
7:00–360 E. 113 St.; Louis Smith.		Slight
7:15–98 Maiden Lane; Fred Hantlet.		Slight
10:40–367 Grand St.; Broadway Ostrich Plume Co.		Slight

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement, large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $300 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 137 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At GREAT NECK

A beautiful modern Colonial Brick House on a corner plot in restricted neighborhood having all improvements and within 10 minutes' walk of station, may be purchased or rented from October first. Place is convenient to Golf Club, Tennis Courts and water. House contains 11 rooms and 4 baths. Rent, unfurnished, $2,400. Price, $40,000.

For photographs and particulars address A 77 Times.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

$2000 Beautiful 6-Room Cottage

$100 DOWN—$12 MONTHLY.

At Garden City Park; all fine, large rooms, with bath and modern improvements; nice garden plot; 2 blocks from trolley; positive bargain; tickets to visit, at B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 A MONTH BUYS FINE FARM

with a good, 6-room house and a large piece of ground; finest soil for truck farming and poultry raising; can sell all you raise right in town; near stores, school, harbor, and trolley; good family can buy for small amount down. L., Farm Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Chance to Save Money

I offer this beautiful home at much less than its real value. This—

Craftsman All Year Home

On Plot 100 x 175 Ft.

$3,500 On Easy Terms

Balance of $5,000 Can Remain on 1st Mtg.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Charming House of 10 rooms and 3 baths—everything modern. Huge living room with open fireplace. Electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, panelled walls, all built-in conveniences. Restricted neighborhood; cultured, congenial people; superb views; elev., 700 ft.; all water sports; boating, etc.; golf, country club, schools, churches, near by. Write, call or telephone for actual photographs.

R. F. BARNES, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORES

175th St., Audubon Ave.

Northwest Corner.

Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant.

McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 8910.

Notice is hereby given that Goldsmith, Lowenthal, Polasky & Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Lowenthal, Polasky & Co., Inc.

Dated, New York, July 14th, 1916.

GOLDSMITH, LOWENTHAL, POLASKY & CO.

By MAX J. LOWENTHAL, President.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage wanted, $4,500, on private residence; safe investment. Owner, H 321 Times Downtown.

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Large, vacant, irregular plot, 50x 135x54x115, excavated; suitable for garage or any large storage or manufacturing plant; especial north light, being nearly opposite junction Manhattan street; attractive price; easy terms; full commission to brokers. Apply to P. H. Morris, Room 200, Windsor Arcade, 569 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 2998 Vanderbilt.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Charming, 7-room studio house, 12 minutes from station; $110 monthly, $900 yearly. Lawrence Park, Chas. Knight, Bronxville.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 157 Times Downtown.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME.

Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas or electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs, and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 808, 1 West 34th St.

NEAR SEA CLIFF.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, with bath; extra large living and dining room; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, open tapestry brick fireplace; 2 fine bedrooms, with connecting bath; modern kitchen; dandy electric fixtures; heat; extensive verandas, and a big plot of land suitable for gardening, garage, near water; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly, if sold quick. B. Bungalow, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 118 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.

30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Long Island farms for sale. Address J. W., 126 Times Downtown.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Out-of-town warehouse property, under long lease to responsible tenants; will net over 10 per cent. on investment of $20,000. X 296 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent, with an option to purchase, a place with large shade trees and water, of ten or more acres, within an easy hour of New York; preferably with an old-style stone or brick house of large rooms, modern equipment, a stable, &c.; within a mile of a town. Give detailed figures and description. Address 299 Main St., East Aurora, N. Y.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths; 20,000 feet of land; flowers, fruit, vegetables; steam heat; country club two blocks away; 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or telephone Dumont 72.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME to October 1; near New York. Apply Room 716, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Desk room in light Beaver St. office. Phone Cortlandt 6602, Mr. Jay, Monday, 10 to 1.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.

Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,200. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Hudson Terminal Building.—Private office, $18 with services. Suite 178, 50 Church St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS

350 West 88th St.

NEAR DRIVE

RENT $2,400 & $2,500

High Class Fireproof Bldg.

Owner on Premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths

$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue

(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.

High Class Elevator Apartments

3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

ELSLEIGH HALL

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60 Kitchens,

Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

THE MARKENFIELD,

603-611 West 111th St.

6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.

5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.

4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

BROOKLYN.

256-260 GATES AVENUE

FRANKLIN COURT—GATES ARMS.

Modern, up-to-minute home, under direct management of owner; four and six room, all light apartments, $36-$48. Superintendent on premises or VANEDRY CORPORATION, 5 Chambers St. 'Phone Worth 557.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Westover Court

Bachelor Apartments

210 West 44th St.

Furnished and unfurnished, including complete service. Everything is done to afford comfortable quarters at a minimum of expense. Full particulars promptly on request to Astor Office, 28 West 20th Street, or Superintendent on the premises. Telephone Bryant No. 5860.

United States District Court. Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC.—LATE MODEL 1913; 7-PASSENGER TOURING; EXCELLENT CONDITION; SELF STARTER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS, &c. PRICE REASONABLE. LEWEE & FRIEDMAN, 126 5TH AV. PHONE CHELSEA 6311.

White (1916) Landaulet, 30, town car.
Flat (1915) limousine, 20, town car.
Cadillac (1916) runabout.
All makes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Oakland 1914 model, cost $1,800; Model 43, self-starter, electric light, 5-passenger, perfect condition, $600. Apply business address, B. G. Behrman, care B. G. Behrman & Co., 640-651 Broadway.

BRISCOE 1916 five-passenger touring; accessories, extra tubes; purchased June; $500; suitable terms; rental considered. G 243 Times Downtown.

MERCER RACEABOUT, $1,000.
Electric equipment, generator, two extra tires, mounted, perfect. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

1,400 BUYS 1915 STUTZ ROADSTER.
Practically brand-new; every possible equipment, Van Dyke Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 158 East 53d St.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 8d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON, 1916, model 34; exceptional condition; all Silvertown shoes. Burrelle, 1,706 Broadway.

Hudson 1916, Super Six touring car; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED; MUST BE A-1 CONDITION; 7-PASSENGER CAR; CADILLAC OR BETTER. OWEN, 43 WEST 33D.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 West 52nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

Packard cars, excellent condition, by hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th St. Col. 7589.

PACKARD, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; experienced liveried chauffeur. Quinlan, 7,367 Bryant.

Packard touring car for hire, monthly preferred; owner drives. Schwarts. Telephone 967 Riverside.

Packard "six" new touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN — Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly & beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6-room elevator apartment, two baths, two beds, linen, silver, piano, telephone; must go West; rare chance; must be seen to appreciate. Marvin. Schuyler 3715.

113th St., 617 West.—Six rooms completely furnished overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Hayes, Apt. 7W.

Beautifully furnished six-room apartment to sell and sublet together and separately. 610 West 111th St. Walsh.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42, Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Elevator house; moderate rents.
330 West 113th St.

Swampscott, 680 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500.
Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

1,045 Seventh Av., (117th.)
Select apartment; 7 large, light rooms; bath, steam, electricity, hallboy; rent $50-$55. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

34th, 128-132 West, adjoining Broadway. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$55. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,534 Coney Island.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets; Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

REFINED COUPLE on pretty farm, with modern conveniences, near Vineland, N. J., would give home to invalid adult or defective child. X 312 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple, child 6, maid, desire two rooms, thoroughly modern conveniences, private family. H 68 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near park; Summer rates. Lenox 6613.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (New 89th.)—Teacher's residence; rooms, $5 to $9; rooms and board, $8.50 to $12. 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms, single or en suite. Col.—1085.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, cool front rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusually cool, comfortable rooms, single and en suite; private baths; electricity; meals optional; Summer concessions; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

88D, 23 WEST.—Medium room, private bath; meals, those accustomed best living.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suites; gentlemen, couples appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms, baths; finest table; parlor dining.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3034 Riverside.

90TH, 53 WEST, ("The Herman.")—Table board; ici on parle Francais; telephone.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, 351 WEST, (corner Manhattan Av., "The Columbia.")—Select family hotel; pleasant rooms; excellent meals; every comfort; $8 to $12 singly; $15 up, two; social surrounding. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

AUTUMN-WINTER accommodations; private country home, city limits; telephone. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

BOARD AND ROOM in refined small family; superior neighborhood; modern conveniences; near West 86th St. subway; refined Jewish family; gentlemen only; references exchanged. M. L., 494 Times.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

78D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite, medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

WEST END AV., 815, (75th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites; board reasonable; table board.

Brooklyn.

THE BROWN LODGE,
8 and 10 8th Av.—Beautiful, light rooms; corner exposure; attractive dining room; good table. Phone Prospect 7448.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for trade journal; must be clean-cut and have first-class reference; open field. H 65 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted in production office in a plant manufacturing miscellaneous mechanisms to help in routing, pricing, and developing new methods for handling work; experience in production office not necessary; prefer broad experience in machine and assembling work; state experience, age, and pay expected. X 228 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; give references and state salary expected. Application, in writing, to 211 East 55th St.

BRASS FOUNDRY MACHINE MOLDERS, FURNACE TENDERS AND HELPERS. APPLY VULCO ENGINEERING CORPORATION, ELMHURST, L. I., (OPPOSITE RAILROAD STATION,) OR TELEPHONE NEWTOWN 1545. TAKE TROLLEY CAR FROM QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

COOK.—One cook to enlist in National Guard Aviation Corps and cook for thirty men in camp at Mineola, L. I.; former army cook or guide preferred; $45 per month and all found. Answer by mail to Sergt. D. G. Frost, Mineola, L. I.

ESTIMATOR wanted on skylights and cornices. A 121 Times.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. — Wanted by growing factory, now employing 500 hands, located in the New York district and making small motors, generators, switches, &c., in large quantities. Applicant must be experienced in handling men and on similar work. Write, stating all particulars, to M. O., 147 Times Downtown.

MACHINE RIVETERS, full gangs only; (riveter-holder-on-heater;) new ship work. Ports River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

SALES ENGINEERS.—Wanted, several men familiar with structural steel and reinforced concrete design, to sell light steel building materials. Address Post Office Box F. & L., Youngstown, Ohio.

SALESMAN, experienced in South, to sell high-class ladies' and misses' suits; commission basis. X 263 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, BOND OR SPECIALTY MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES. G 99 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Experienced bond and stock salesman to represent New York investment house in Hudson River Valley. Drawing account and commission. H 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated; clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. A 69 Times.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS WANTED.—First-class operators on Pratt & Whitney and Jones & Lamson flat turret lathes; day and night shifts; good wages and steady employment; state age and experience. The Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS.
ENGINE LATHE HANDS.
VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS.
PLANER HANDS.
TOOL MAKERS.
MACHINE TOOL REPAIR MEN, (all around machinists.)
ENGINE FITTERS AND RADIAL DRILL PRESS HANDS.
SLOTTER AND SHAPER HANDS.
MACHINE BLACKSMITHS AND TOOL DRESSERS.
MOLDERS for both light and heavy work.
Best wages, working conditions; high-grade work and steady employment. For particulars inquire

212 10th Av., N. Y. City.
The Westinghouse Machine Company.

SERVICE WORKER wanted; must have first-class references; one apt in

HIRING AND DISCHARGING.

One experienced in clothing factory preferred; plant 1 hour from New York; pleasant surroundings; splendid opportunity for right party; chance for development in field work; write for particulars, stating age, sex, nationality, former employment, and salary. Address Box H 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY or young man for light office work; chance to learn typewriting; salary after two weeks. Call 9:30, 605, 347 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN about 18 years in export office for bills of lading; knowledge of typewriter desirable. H 61 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Hydro-Electric Operating
Craftsman—Centrifugal Pumps—Turbines.
Clean-cut American Boys.
Stenographers.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A LADY going to Europe wishes to place her German-American maid for five weeks; competent general housework; country preferred. Telephone Monday 9-5, Gramercy 2664.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; competent take entire charge; modern methods; $15. H 395 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, excellent; out, daily; artistic remodeling; references. Miss Uibel, 501 West 156th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, one year college, experienced in office, desires position as office assistant; high references. Patty, 100 East 101st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, thoroughly competent, neat, $8-$10. H 306 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; capable, willing worker. Marjorie Fox, 638 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—College graduate with experience desires secretarial work with author or story writer; will furnish the best of references. Address Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Expert office routine worker; nine years' experience with one concern; unquestionable reference; 24 years old. Address Miss R., 120 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—For years' experience; general office assistant; references. H 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 19; excellent bookkeeper and stenographer; high school graduate; 2 years' business experience; References A1. H 321 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day week, month. 107 West 138d St. 6916 Morningside.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Double room, luxurious bath, private house; gentlemen; $7 weekly; telephone.

87TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of hotel or club life may have desirable room; bath; redecorated to suit; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

50TH, 806 EAST.—Large, cool back parlor; also small room; bath, telephone; reasonable.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Very large, unusually attractive room, bath and kitchenette; rent $10 per week; enquire Mrs. Fay.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy front room, comfortably furnished; every convenience.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 850, (64th.)—Refined, clean rooms, large, small; all conveniences; phone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—

PARALYSIS CRIPPLES A PROBLEM FOR CITY

Health Commissioner Planning for the Treatment of All the Convalescents.

EACH CASE TO BE WATCHED

Social Workers to Aid Officials in Work—Fewer New Cases and Deaths in Sunday Report.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Saturday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Saturday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	24	9	66	76
Manhattan	10	2	46	40
Bronx	5	..	13	7
Queens	5	2	29	15
Richmond	..	..	7	7
Totals	44	13	161	145

Total of cases to date.....8,733
Total of deaths to date.....806

Scores of children who were among the first victims of infantile paralysis will soon be discharged from hospitals as recovered from the disease, but crippled in body, and the Department of Health, it was announced yesterday, has made what arrangements it could for the treatment of these first, as well as subsequent convalescents.

Health Commissioner Emerson first listed the hospitals which could provide aftercare for the children, and then prepared the following notice, which he headed, "Information for Parents of Children Recovered from Poliomyelitis":

Your child is about to be discharged from the immediate care of the Department of Health, there being no longer any danger of his or her spreading the disease. While in the hospital much has been done to lessen the deformities. There remain, however, weaknesses of [illegible].

With proper care this deformity will be greatly lessened. With neglect, it will tend to increase. You are strongly advised to consult your family physician, if he is skilled in the care of deformities, or visit the nearest one of the orthopedic dispensaries in the city given on the inclosed list. In any case, place your child under proper supervision for at least a year, as this tends to lessen permanent disability; neglect may increase deformity.

Hospitals on the List.

With a copy of this notice, Dr. Emerson will send to the parents or guardians of each child discharged as recovered lists of the hospitals where orthopaedic treatment may be obtained. The following hospitals are on the list:

MANHATTAN.

Hospital for Deformities, 1,917 Madison Av.; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 427 East 42d St.; New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 50th St.; German Poliklinik, 137 2d Av.; German Hospital, 77th St. and Lexington Av.; St. Lukes' Hospital, 114th St. and Amsterdam Av.; Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 10th Av.; Bellevue Hospital, 26th St. and 1st Av.; New York Post-Graduate Hospital, 20th St. and 2d Av.; De Milt Dispensary, 23d St. and 2d Av.; Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100th St. and 5th Av.

BRONX.

Fordham Hospital, Crotona Av. and Southern Boulevard; Lebanon Hospital, Westchester and Cauldwell Avs.

BROOKLYN

Memorial Dispensary, 827 Sterling Place; Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity Sts.; Brooklyn Hospital Dispensary, Raymond St. and De Kalb Av.; Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Classon Av. and St. Mark's Av.

QUEENS.

Flushing Hospital Dispensary, Carsons and Forest Avs.

Settlement Plans Aid.

To insure proper care of the convalescents the Henry Street Settlement, it was announced yesterday, will keep track of all discharged cases of paralysis in Manhattan and the Bronx through its Visiting Nurse Service. The nurses will see that children not otherwise cared for receive regular treatment at orthopaedic dispensaries. This will involve observation of many of the cases for years.

In addition to providing treatment, the nurses will do all they can to protect children against fake cures of paralysis, having been inspired to include this matter in their work by the quantity of fraudulent advertising material already distributed in the lower east side. In order to meet the extra demands of the work, the settlement plans gradually to increase its staff of nurses. Eight nurses have already been added to the regular force.

The settlement will be represented on a committee to be appointed by Dr. Emerson to study the best means of keeping track of discharged paralytic cases and seeing that they obtain proper treatment. Other members of the committee will be representatives of hospitals in New York and Brooklyn.

Dr. Emerson and Deputy Health Commissioner Billings yesterday inspected the hospitals in the city where there are cases of poliomyelitis and were satisfied with conditions, except as so far as a scarcity of beds seemed threatened. Dr. Emerson said, however, that he thought there would soon be plenty of beds.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, visited the booths of his surgeons in railroad and ferry stations yesterday and found the work of issuing certificates to persons leaving town progressing satisfactorily, not so many holiday travelers as had been expected giving trouble to the surgeons.

The booths closed at 1 o'clock yesterday, but Dr. Banks observed them in the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations after that hour yesterday to determine whether conditions would justify his keeping the booths open until late in the afternoon on Sundays. Dr. Banks said that Saturday was the biggest day his surgeons had had, 1,000 certificates being issued in the Grand Central Station alone.

The People's Institute of 70 Fifth Avenue yesterday appealed for funds with which to open play streets for children as soon as the Health Commissioner might consider such openings free from danger.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Samuel Malzman, 336 Madison St.
Helen Marcus, 63 West 108th St.
Mary McCluskey, 1,652 Amsterdam Av.
Sarah Siegel, 242 Clinton St.
Marion Rochelle, 202 Avenue C.
Evelyn Halicker, 388 East 10th St.
Beatrice Tobaskey, 292 Monroe St.
Samuel Alexander, 330 East 109th St.
William Sebracott, 314 Rivington St.
Jacob Jacobs, 414 East 85th St.
Kate Fine, 113 Monroe St.
Sidney Moskowitz, 101 East 115th St.
Sarah Milepky, 52 East 106th St.
Esther Justice, 136 Waverly Place.
Celia Ducker, 2,075 8th Av.
Annie Suftakowsky, 1,662 Park Av.
Joe Millitello, 9 1st St.
Raymond Miller, 212 West 102d St.
Helen Nazy, 250 East 26th St.
Milton Dickman, 111 Monroe St.
Isidore Sennig, 122 Lewis St.
Sam Tapi, 70 Oliver St.
Benjamin Rothfarb, 208 East 105th St.
Arthur La Pianco, 514 East 13th St.
Marie La Pianco, 514 East 13th St.
—— Schwarzel, 328 East 71st St.
John Good, 743 9th Av.
William Murphy, 120 East 98th St.
Ruth Friedenberg, 252 West 91st St.
William Boland, 609 East 16th St.
Nicholas Carnesi, 560 2d Av.
Sylvia Rubin, 74 Rutgers Slip.
Melvin Horowitz, 60 West 76th St.
Jacob Trup, 535 East 11th St.
Clara Barber, 624 East 9th St.
Frank Johnson, 171 Perry St.
Anthony Gadino, 70 Downing St.
Lillie Spinner, 311 East 100th St.
Alphonse Zoljarese, 230 Chrystie St.
Mary Flood, 1,463 Amsterdam Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Maria Keller, 525 West 47th St.
Joseph Jacob, 414 East 85th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Stephen McLaughlin, 2,472 Marion Av.
Lucy Fravello, 1,429 Bryant Av.
Anna Kehermann, 4,250 Digney Av.
Joseph Dye, 1,351 Binford Pace.
—— Evans, 1,018 East 163d St.
Atwell Filler, 683 East 188th St.
Raymond Simms, 367 East 148th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Vincent Mole, 253 North 8th St.
Catherine Darmonsky, 341 Kingsland Av.
Vincenzo Monticello, 227 North 6th St.
Catherine McAleer, 212 North 4th St.
Joseph Latino, 231 Frost St.
John Kropa, 240 Stagg St.
Salvatore Marino, 202 Boerum St.
Kate Kahn, 29-31 Cook St.
John Rohde, 239 Kingsland Av.
Mary Reisner, 578A Morgan Av.
Bessie Drabkin, 47½ Lorimer St.
Rosa Pearson, 222 Berry St.
James Pryor, 113 North 9th St.
Gerard Rhatigan, 454 Wilson St.
Mendel Siegel, 231 South 2d St.
Tessie Flore, 245 North 8th St.
Murray Seligson, 97 Hope St.
William and Joseph Quinn, 21 Adelphi St.
Rose Coteymola, 179 Hudson Av.
Veronica Gannon, 170 Nassau St.
Donald Campbell, 70 Prince St.
Mary Allen, 71 Grand Av.
Benjamin Begelman, 706 Pacific St.
Mary De Stephano, 6 Vanderbilt St.
Agnes O'Neill, 406 Baltic St.
Edith Miola, 52 Wyckoff St.
Aloera Jackson, 109 5th Av.
Dermott Long, 344 21st St.
Ida Sodorstrom, 272 18th St.
Michaele Maniscalco, 157 West 9th St.
Nicola Angela, 14 Ellery St.
Mary Dowd, 203 Walworth St.
Eloise and Charlotte Jones, 1,935 Atlantic Av.
Marion Leonhardt, 696 Decatur St.
Francis Gluck, 203 Van Sickien Av.
David Bakewell, 23 Conselyea St.
Ruth Frank, 179 Tompkins Av.
John Pitt, 836 Myrtle Av.
Violet Goodwin, 109 Covert St.
Mary Costanzo, 355 Linden St.
Tessie Dominico, 355 Linden St.
Mary Murphy, 686 Evergreen Av.
Aurelio Montaleone, 230 Suydam St.
Mary Sheridan, 1,536 Gates Av.
Mathew Palmeiri, 24 Fayette St.
John Pitt, 836 Myrtle Av.
Alice Aaronoff, 161 Vernon Av.
Lewis Geldman, 180 Floyd St.
Annie Olker, 294 Lexington Av.
Becky Passmowitz, 180 Sumner Av.
Nathan Weinstein, 571 Cleveland St.
Bernardine O'Brien, 739 73d St.
George Lindner, 1,814 59th St.
Frank Tompkins, 7,206 7th Av.
Mary Brisari, 2,028 Bath Av.
John Prates, 2,903 Ft. Hamilton Av.
Jacob Sarson, 854 Stone Av.
Annie Levy, 115 Glenmore Av.
Benjamin Reis, 369 Hinsdale St.
R. Kennyon, 652 Hopkinson St.
Josephine Gardenci, 351 Cleveland St.
Rose Sauatrito, 2,873 West 16th St.
Agnes Donegan, 465 East 24th St.
Teddy Puckkoff, West 19th St. and Surf Av.
Charles Freeman, 340 East 5th St.
Geraldine Scudlay, 1,632 Bath Av.
Ranmona Schooley, 108 Van Sickien St.
Nancy Schooley, 108 Van Sickien St.
William Foley, 787 Coney Island Av.
Eleanor and Bernard Foley, 787 Coney Island Av.
Joseph Yanatuano, 1,538 Nostrand Av.
Abe Greenberg, 2,847 West 3d St.
Joel Goldman, 1,254 41st St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Nicolo Angelo, 14 Ellery St.
Vincent Richard, 883 Liberty Av.
Bernadine O'Brien, 439 73d St.
Rose Jaffe, 68 Gerry St.
Sarah Scorgito, 2,875 West 16th St.
Liselotta Sass, 123 Wolcott St.
Josie Rabbitto, 264 Withers St.
Helen F. Potter, 34 Douglass St.
Michele Maniscalco, 157 West 9th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Miller, 84 Norris Av., Jamaica.
Grace Thomas, Jericho Turnpike, Queens.
—— Grimm, 29 Blandreth Av., Rockaway Park.
Ralph Mattacks, 4,364 Fulton St., Morris Beach.
Catherine Cannon, 2,066 Gates Av., Ridgewood.
Dora Brode, 1,715 Madison Av., Ridgewood.
Hazel Henry, 13 Richard Av., Glendale.
Caroline Jergens, Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village.
Lillie Schoeff, 1,715 Greene Av., Ridgewood.
Fred Cusano, 19 Leland Av., Corona.
Daniel Piedermann, 44 39th St., Corona.
—— Volmer, 31 South Albertus Av., Corona.
Albert Lux Lorenz, 114 40th St., Corona.
Dorothy Lyck, 4th Av. and 15th St., College Point.
Henry Birdsall, 212 South 23d St., Flushing.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Anna L. Jonker, 3,970 Fulton St., Woodhaven.
Grace Roberts, 3,506 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Harry Doesch, 1,024 Huguenot Av., Huguenot.
Edward McInerney, 68 Sand St., Stapleton.
Christine Delaney, 30 4th St., New Dorp Manor.
Kennard Cunningham, 541 Manor Road, Castleton Corners.
Josephine Keppler, 268 Targee St., Stapleton.
Catherine Knowles, 43 Tompkins Av., Stapleton.
Edith Burns, 25 7th Av., New Brighton.

It was noted from the lists published yesterday and the day before that the disease had broken out in several places in the upper West Side and Riverside Drive districts.

HELD IN RUSSIA 18 MONTHS.

Jersey Woman Reaches Home After Suffering Many Hardships.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, July 30.—Driven from her father's home in Horodok, Russia, in September, 1914, by the Russian Cossacks, Mrs. Ida Greenhouse, a resident of Ridgefield Park, has just returned to the village, almost two years after she set out for the United States.

When the Cossacks entered Horodok everything was seized, and even the walls of her father's home were torn down in the mad search for valuables and gold. One of the most heartrending sights was the tearing to pieces of her American citizen's papers and the birth certificate of her two children.

Mrs. Greenhouse hired a cart and driver to take her and two small children to Minsk, nine miles distant. The ride cost $50. Repeated appeals were made to the American Consul at Petrograd for a permit to travel through Russia to Japan, but the loss of her papers, which identified her as an American citizen, proved an almost insurmountable obstacle.

After a year and a half of unceasing effort on her part, as well as friends and relatives, who spent considerable money, she managed to obtain a Russian passport for herself and her children.

Mrs. Greenhouse left Minsk late in May and traveled steadily until she arrived here. Her trip was made via Moscow, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Seattle, and Chicago.

At Minsk ordinary meat of no choice cut was selling for a dollar a pound. On Easter Mrs. Greenhouse paid $8 for a chicken. The pair of shoes she wore home cost $25. Men's shoes sold at $45 to $50 a pair.

ENLARGE HOME FOR INVALIDS

Jewish Institution at Atlantic City to be Open All the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Plans were formulated to keep the Jewish Seaside Home for Invalids open throughout the year, instead of only in the Summer, at the twenty-fourth anniversay reception and rededication today.

The ceremonies were conducted in the auditorium connected with the sanitarium and marked the formal opening of the Isaac Leopold Porch. Joseph J. Greenberg, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and the speakers included Dr. Emery Marvel, for the Medical Staff; William M. Lewis, member of Philadelphia Councils; Rabbi Max Klein of Philadelphia; Rabbi Henry M. Fisher of Atlantic City; Dr. Wilmur Krusen, Director of Public Health and Charities, Philadelphia; Judge John M. Paterson of the Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia; Edward J. Catteli, City Statistician Philadelphia, Chairman of a campaign to raise funds for the purpose of keeping the home open the year round, and Jacob Gimbel of Philadelphia.

During the last year the institution has been practically rebuilt at a cost of about $10,000. Dormitories have been added, new baths, lavatories, and electric lights installed, making the house one of the finest of its kind in the country. The institution, which is for invalid mothers and sick and weakly children, has now about 115 patients. The average number cared for in a season is about 500.

Expect Banker Hatch to Recover.

ORANGE, N. J., July 30.—The condition of Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President of the wrecked Mutual Trust Company of Maplewood, is still serious, although word was sent out today from his home at Collinwood Farm that he would recover. The bank examiners are not at work at the institution today as was expected, but will start again early tomorrow morning.

CARRANZA TO RETIRE AND RUN FOR OFFICE

Gonzales, Mexican Officials Report, Will Succeed the De Facto Chief.

CONFERENCE TO RATIFY ACT

Law Requires Him to Relinquish His Military Post if He Would Seek Presidency.

LAREDO, Texas, July 30.—Venustiano Carranza is to retire as First Chief of the de facto Government of Mexico at an early date and will be succeeded by General Pablo Gonzales, according to information given out by Mexican administrative circles in Nuevo Laredo tonight.

General Carranza will enter the field as a Presidential candidate at the forthcoming general election, it was said today, apparently confirming recent unofficial advices from Mexico City, which intimated that the First Chief would seek elevation to the Presidency at the hands of the voters.

The conference of Mexican Generals with Carranza soon to be held in Mexico City, according to these advices, will arrange for the call for general elections and for the retirement of the First Chief. This conference was said to have been summoned to prevent possible friction in military circles over the proposed transfer of power.

While no date has been set for the conference, high officers of the de facto Government military forces have left the border within the last few days with the announced intention of proceeding to Mexico City to confer with General Carranza, and it is believed in Nuevo Laredo that the accession of Gonzales to the administrative power will not be delayed long.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The reported intention of General Carranza to retire as First Chief so that he may become a candidate for the Presidency conforms with the expectations of officials here, who have understood he would follow that course as soon as conditions in Mexico warranted the holding of a national election.

Such a retirement, it is expected, would be merely nominal and would not mean any actual change in the directing authority of the Mexico City Government. Under the Mexican Constitution General Carranza would be ineligible as a Presidential candidate unless he relinquished his military position.

CARRANZA TO ACT TODAY.

Cabinet Meeting to Arrange Details of Commission Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—As today was a holiday and General Carranza was slightly ill, no progress was made in arrangements for the conferences to be held by a joint commission of Americans and Mexicans to adjust international differences. The details are to be arranged at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

The names of the Mexican members of the commission will be announced Tuesday. Ignacio Bonillas, Minister of Communications, and one of the men most likely to represent Mexico, left here for Vera Cruz this morning. It is understood he will remain at that port until other members arrive there to sail for the place of the conferences.

The Town Council, or Ayuntamiento, which, since the early Spanish colonial rule has governed Mexico City, will shortly cease to exist, under a decree of Carranza embodying a new plan of government of the Federal district. The decree will only abolish the Mexico City Ayuntamiento, as others throughout the republic will be renewed by the September municipal elections.

The Mexico City Ayuntamiento is one of the most typical organizations of this sort in the country, and even in the earlier colonial days enjoyed complete independence, often opposing the Viceroy and Archbishop, then the highest authorities, and triumphing, thank to the people's support.

During Santa Ana's dictatorship the Mexico City Ayuntamiento had a grave conflict with him, and ultimately humbled the Dictator, who feared popular wrath. The Ayuntamiento lost power toward the close of the Diaz régime. Madero afterward restored its power, and it curiously managed to remain neutral during recent years of revolution, being the only authority able to exist in Mexico City upon the departure or entry of different contending factions. Finally, Zapatistas, during this last stay here, dissolved the Ayuntamiento, jailing the members.

The Federal District will be governed in future by an official who is to be popularly elected, not appointed by the Executive, as heretofore.

HOLDS MEN AT BORDER HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE

Attorney General Woodbury Gives Ruling on Men of New York National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—National Guardsmen from this State on duty on the Mexican border at the time of election will be entitled to vote, Attorney General Woodbury holds in an opinion asked for by Secretary of State Hugo. Mr. Woodbury holds that the conditions existing on the Mexican border are such as to bring into operation the provision of the Constitution requiring the taking of the soldier vote "in time of war." This provision of the Constitution has been the subject of exhaustive examination by the Attorney General for many days, and reads:

Provided in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district.

The opinion proceeds on the fundamental principle that the right of the elector to exercise his privilege of voting is one of the highest rights of citizenship and this right must be preserved unless insurmountable obstacles are found to stand in the way. Attorney General Woodbury points out, therefore, that any provisions of the Constitution or of the statutes which would interfere with such rights must be most liberally construed in the citizens' favor.

FINDS TROOPS NEED MONEY.

Lieut. Col. Wainwright Approves All Other Camp Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 30.—Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, who is making an inspection of the three National Guard camps of the New York division for Governor Whitman, declared today that he had found everything in first-class shape and that the Federal authorities were doing everything possible for the comfort of the men.

Lieut. Col. Wainwright said he found that what most concerned the troops here was the question of funds, with the probable arrival within a few days of a Government Paymaster, the men were becoming anxious over when the State would forward the pay due for the days between the mobilization call and actual mustering in of the State soldiers. According to Lieut. Col. Wainwright, the State is rushing the work of making out the pay checks, and as soon as the payrolls of all the regiments are forwarded to Albany the money will be sent on.

The majority of the men in three camps are entirely without funds, or very nearly. Some of them borrow to buy stamps for letters home. The local Western Union Telegraph office was swamped with collect telegrams of the guardsmen asking their relatives in New York and elsewhere to send money.

The statement that two Japanese were serving as Lieutenants in the Mexican Army at Monterey, opposite Laredo, Texas, and about eight miles from the camps, which was made yesterday by Lieutenant Saez, one of the party of Mexican officers to visit Major Gen. O'Ryan yesterday, was substantiated today by Frank Birmingham, an American who had to leave Mexico less than three weeks ago. He was the resident manager and a fifth partner in a $125,000 ranch in Tamaulipas. His work frequently required long trips through the country, and he said that he often had found Japanese in command of the Mexican troops. He declared it was a matter of common knowledge that Japanese agents, in the guise of peddlers, made military maps of Mexico, which covered the country down to the minutest detail.

The new system of drainage which is almost completed at the McAllen camps had a severe test late this afternoon, when the heaviest downpour since the arrival of the troops swept from the east. Rain began to fall in torrents shortly before 4 o'clock, and at 8:30 there was no sign of a letup. Although the streets of the town and roads leading into it became rivers and brooks, the company streets of the camp were drained.

Grumblings similar to those at Camp Whitman were heard in the encampment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment this afternoon when Lieut. Col. Wainwright visited the unit. It is largely a question of food with the Sixty-ninth. The lack of cots, while other regiments in the mission brigade are equipped with them, is an added cause for complaint.

The men gathered around Lieut. Col. Wainwright in the company streets and voiced their criticism of the Army Commissary Department.

"We have been cut down about 30 per cent. in our rations," one Sergeant told the Colonel. "There is a bread shortage, as well as a lack of meat, potatoes, milk, and sugar. For instance, we ordered 1,000 pounds of meat the other day and we received 700. We also went four days without milk."

Company H was in a rebellious mood last night when mess call was sounded and it was discovered that the menu consisted of bread and coffee. In another company, tapioca, prunes, and coffee without milk were served. After the men of Company H had finished their mess a delegation visited Captain Rupert Hughes and told him of their trouble. He told the delegation that he had fared no better. The line officers eat the same meats as do their men.

"It reminds me of '98," said a veteran Sergeant. "We received some potatoes, but they were worm eaten, and had to be thrown away. We don't want to give the impression that the Sixty-ninth is composed of babies, but the men have learned that when the Fourteenth arrived at camp they were supplied with straw for bedding that day. Its been the ground for us, because the men are broke."

Chaplain Duffy of the Sixty-ninth said mass on the field altar this morning for Lieutenant R. Stephenson Whalen, who died in San Antonio on Thursday. Another mass will be celebrated for Lieutenant Whalen and Clarke J. Martin of the mounted scouts, who died in the field hospital here.

The pumping station at Madero, guarded heretofore by companies of the Second Texas Infantry, will be protected in future by companies from the First Brigade at Mission. A company from the Fourteenth will proceed to the pumping station tomorrow morning. They will be relieved by other companies at intervals.

There have been many complaints that guardsmen sent to the base hospital at Brownsville had not received proper treatment, and today it was learned that Major Cornelius Vanderbilt had been appointed to investigate the charges. It was said that he had got statements from seven guardsmen, each of whom alleged careless treatment had been given them at the regular army hospital.

FUND TO BUY COMFORT BAGS

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany Announces Contributions of $630.

The Division of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that as the so-called comfort bags had proved so acceptable to the soldiers on the Mexican border Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, in charge of the branch at 411 Fifth Avenue, has established a special fund with which to purchase more bags. These contributions have been received:

Previously acknowledged	$543
Mrs. Ferguson	3
Mrs. F. A. Guthrie	20
Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Bernardsville	24
Mr. Waite	3
E. Sargeant	3
A Friend	4
Mrs. Otto Kahn, Dark Harbor	30
Total	$630

A typical comfort bag contains the following: Black sewing cotton No. 30; white sewing cotton No. 30; black darning cotton; needles, No. 5; darning needles, needle case, buttons, black and white, medium size; large thimble, blunt-pointed scissors, cake of soap, safety pins, medium size, common pins, small comb, toothbrush, tooth powder, small round mirror, handkerchiefs, lead pencil, writing pad and envelopes, playing cards, collapsible aluminium drinking cup and pocketknife.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO BE MAPPED OUT

Leaders of New Party Will Hold a Conference in Colorado Springs Aug. 10-12.

COLLECTING $500,000 FUND

Question of Support of the Present Nominees or Framing of an Independent Ticket.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Woman's part in the forthcoming Presidential campaign in the movement for equal suffrage, promising the most active participation of women in national politics in American history, will be planned when woman suffrage leaders meet at Colorado Springs for a three-day conference of the National Woman's Party Aug. 10-12. The conference will consider what policy the new suffrage party organized last June at Chicago shall adopt in the coming campaign to procure submission to the States by Congress of a national suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Whether support to the Democratic, Republican, or Progressive Party will be given by women favoring a national suffrage amendment, leaders here declare, will be definitely decided at the Colorado Springs conference. While the conference called is primarily for officers and leaders in the suffrage campaign, it is expected that hundreds of women of the rank and file of suffrage workers will attend. Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, Chairman of the Woman's Party, will preside, and addresses will be made by many women prominent in the suffrage propaganda.

Plans have been completed for the campaign of the Woman's Party in the twelve suffrage States, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Headquarters will be at Chicago under charge of Miss Martin.

A campaign fund which is expected to reach the $500,000 mark is being collected by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York. State campaign managers have been selected, and a large array of stump speakers chosen. Each will tour all of the suffrage States. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Rose Winslow, and Miss Crystal Eastman of New York, and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., are among the speakers.

The speakers will be carefully routed, and a publicity campaign, with much literature appealing to voting women of the Western suffrage States, will be circulated. Political cartoons by Mrs. Nina E. Allender will be a feature.

Whether these campaign forces will be thrown for or against the nominees of existing political parties or whether an independent ticket will be formed is the decision to be made at the Colorado Springs conference. The status of the national suffrage amendment in Congress also will be considered at the opening session. It is expected that by that time Congress will be on the point of adjourning and that the Susan B. Anthony amendment probably known. Should the Democrats in control of Congress fail to act on it, leaders here declare that will be an important factor in the decision regarding support of or opposition to the Democratic Party by the Woman's Party.

"Suffragists will judge the Democratic Party by its deeds and not by its promises, since, being the party in power, it has had, and still has, the power to pass the Federal amendment," was the statement of Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union.

At the first day's session at Colorado Springs, Miss Maud Younger of California, Secretary of the Congressional Union's Advisory Committee; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon, who took the monster suffrage petition to the White House last December on the opening of Congress, will recite the efforts made during the present Congressional session for passage of the resolution submitting the suffrage amendment.

The election of the Woman's Party will be the sole business of the second session, Aug. 11. Among the speakers on the program are Miss Paul, Miss Martin, Miss Mabel Vernon, Secretary of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell of Colorado, a member of the Congressional Union's Advisory Council, and Mis Gail Laughlin of California. At this session formal resolutions outlining the party's policy will be adopted.

The final session, Aug. 12, will be devoted to campaign conferences of State Chairmen, organizers, stump speakers and others. In the call for the conference the Woman's Party Executive Committee declares that "woman's political power has more than doubled since the last Presidential election."

"In 1912 there were only six suffrage States, with about 2,000,000 woman qualified to vote," it is stated. "These six suffrage States elected only thirty-seven members of the electoral college. Today there are twelve suffrage States, controlling ninety-one electoral votes, with over 4,000,000 women qualified to vote for President. The fact that these States control one-fifth of the electoral college and over one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President gives woman voters the power to determine the election of the next President."

That one-fourth of the Senate's membership and one-sixth of that of the House comes from suffrage States is also pointed out by leaders as indicating the possible power of women in the forthcoming elections.

In addition to deciding whether any of the Presidential candidates shall be supported by the Woman's Party, the conference will consider participating in the Congressional campaigns in supporting or opposing candidates for the Senate and House in the suffrage States.

GET A SHARK AT CONEY.

Caught Off Norton's Point, but It Didn't Scare the Bathers.

Joseph Allen and John Squires, who live on a houseboat in Coney Island Creek at the foot of West Nineteenth Street, Coney Island, caught a seven-foot shark yesterday off Norton's Point, about a mile and a half from the Coney Island bathing beach.

The shark, which weighed nearly 300 pounds, was taken with a hook and line, and put up a tremendous fight before it was towed ashore and dispatched. It is now on exhibition on the houseboat. The news of the shark had no effect on the bathing, and the beaches at Coney yesterday had a record crowd.

12 Sharks for Newport Market.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—The presence of sharks in unusually large numbers in Narragansett Bay was reported today by the Captain of the fishing schooner Winona, which captured twelve large specimens in a fish trap off Jamestown. The sharks were subdued with heavy grappling hooks after a hard fight, and were hauled aboard and dressed for the market.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Do You Use Aspirin?

If so, buy the one genuine.

Every package and every tablet of genuine Aspirin bears "The Bayer Cross"—your protection against counterfeits and harmful substitutes.

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Boxes of 12 Bottles of 24 and 100

AMERICA DEMANDS RIGHTS IN TRADE

Continued from Page 1.

neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established.

"Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made 'whenever on account of enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons it appears to his Majesty expedient to do so.' The possibilities of undeserved injury to American citizens from such measures, arbitrarily taken, and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade are without limit.

"It has been stated on behalf of his Majesty's Government that these measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and gravely inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all the nations not involved in war. The Government of the United States begs to remind the Government of his Britannic Majesty that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the Governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well-defined international practices and understandings which the Government of the United States deems the Government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded.

"There are well-known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, where the blockade is real and in fact effective, for trade in contraband, for unneutral acts by whomsoever attempted. The Government of the United States cannot consent to see those remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers to the injury of its own citizens or in derogation of its own rights. Conspicuous among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned upon their goods confiscated except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere. Such safeguards the blacklist brushes aside. It condemns without hearing, without notice, and in advance. It manifestly cuts out of the question that the Government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens.

Unneutral Firms Not Shielded.

"Whatever may be said with regard to the legality, in the view of international obligation, of the act of Parliament upon which the practice of the blacklist as now employed by his Majesty's Government is understood to be based, the Government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity, and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealings of friendly Governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationals of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each the other's shipping, and be served each by the other's merchants is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this.

"There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the Government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unneutral acts or practices; it is quite willing that they should suffer the appropriate penalties which international law and the usage of nations have sanctioned; but his Britannic Majesty's Government cannot expect the Government of the United States to consent to see its citizens put upon an ex parte blacklist without calling the attention of his Majesty's Government, in the gravest terms, to the many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve. It hopes and believes that his Majesty's Government, in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy, has acted without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue.

"POLK, Acting."

Some of the objections raised by this Government Great Britain has already endeavored to meet by explanations contained in memoranda from the British Embassy, one of which was printed textually in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today. The memoranda related to specific cases of complaint by this Government, but the note of protest is phrased in general terms and deals with the principles involved, and not with the application of the blacklist to certain American firms which have notified the State Department that they are being injured. Great Britain insists in her memoranda that the blacklist is not to be applied to trade between blacklisted American firms and firms in foreign neutral countries not on the blacklist. It has also been asserted by Great Britain that blacklisted firms would be permitted to carry out existing contracts with British firms and that American bankers on the blacklist are to receive moneys due them from British firms.

United States Not Yet Satisfied.

While the American note was written before all the explanations offered by the British Government had been delivered to the State Department, it is evident from the terms of the note that these explanations will not satisfy the United States. In the note Great Britain is told that the blacklist seems to the Government of the United States "to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

The harmful effects which, in the opinion of this Government, would come to American traders, not only those on the blacklist, but others, are summarized in the communication of Acting Secretary Polk, who holds that if the principle of the blacklist should be applied to its fullest degree, "Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had been listed."

Ignoring any assertion that might be advanced by the British Government that there is no intention to apply the blacklist in the comprehensive manner that the United States apparently contends it is to be applied, the note cites that the actual effect of the blacklist policy up to the time the note was written has been to cause British steamship companies to refuse to accept cargoes from blacklisted firms to carry these cargoes to any port.

It is asserted also by this Government that neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the blacklist and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing to be proscribed. There are other general charges against the unfairness of the blacklist policy.

Great Britain is told that the effects of the blacklist policy and the trade of the United States and upon neutral rights are "harsh and disastrous." The blacklist, it is charged, brushes aside the safeguard recognized by civilized nations that a reference is made to well-known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, trade in contraband, and unneutral acts, the Acting Secretary of State implies a threat on the part of this Government when he declares that it "cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers to the injury of its own citizens or in derogation of its own rights."

Forecast of British Reply.

It is taken for granted here that the British Government will frame its answer along the lines of memoranda heretofore submitted to the State Department in explanation of the application of the blacklist. In some quarters it is the belief that Great Britain will give assurances that will considerably modify the American interpretation of the scope and character of the blacklist and that this Government will accept these as in large measure meeting its obj